The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,805—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	Tuesday 17th July.
L. MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	24th "
L. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	31st "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	14th "
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. R. Daniell	21st "
L. PEKIN	2800	600	A. Symons	28th "
— SURAT	3142	530	C. K. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2983	8.0	W. M. Robbie	11th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	27th July.
TEHERAN	2565	400		10th Aug.
DECCAN	3129	550	A. W. Adamson	24th "
SUTLEJ	3194	750	A. H. Johnson	7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE s.s. "MALWA," leaving on 24th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
July 10. Superintendent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 50	Including	I Class ..£ 50	Including
II do..... 34	wines.	II do..... 35	wines.
III do..... 15	With food.	III do..... 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday ..... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 10
" ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 10
" ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight ½ charge.
" " eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Haguain	3,500	550	28th July.
ORION	F. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts. Tons. H.P.
s.s. MERTON HALL Verrill 4,100 500 on or about 20th July.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS

BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOMAS COOK & SON issue tickets from India (with or without Hotel coupons) enabling passengers to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Milan, &c., at reduced rates.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupés, &c., and passengers with COOK'S TICKETS are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the American barque EUROPA, 437 tons register, now discharging a cargo of timber at Kurrachee. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

MR. N. H. CHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

January, 1883.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and Palas Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,490 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1883. Agents.

Rs. 50, RUPEES FIFTY. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s LEVER WATCH, in extra heavy Sterling Silver case, hunting and half-hunting, Keyless action, Guaranteed first-class timekeepers, neat in appearance though durable and strong.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	" 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	" 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED MEDICO-GALVANIC APPARATUS

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS.

THESE appliances have received the sanction of the most eminent authorities, and being self-applicable, are as convenient in use as they are pleasant in application.

N. BANDS OF LONG AND NARROW CONSTRUCTION.
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16-8 according to power.

B. BANDS, SHORT AND BROAD,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, WEARABLE AS BELTS
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30,
According to measurement.

COMBINED BANDS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, CENTRAL PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES.
Rs. 65.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES FOR TREATMENT BY ELECTRIC BATHS.
Rs. 72.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS and Co. have the pleasure to inform their constituents that they have now PLACED Mr. F. COOK in charge of their Bombay Establishment.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1883.

TO BE LET, a completely furnished BUNGALOW in Marine-lines, for two months only. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to

F. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that in consequence of DAMAGE BY FLOODS between 286 and 298 miles on the Jabalpur Line, GOODS TRAFFIC can be BOOKED ONLY to BURHANPUR on one side and NIMBORA on the other side, until further notice.

2. Passengers and luggage will be booked through as usual, but in consequence of two miles of the Line being impassable for trains, all Passengers will be transferred from train to train on each side of the break and conveyed, as far as practicable, by carriages over the intervening space.

3. Parcels exceeding one Bengal maund, or eighty-two pounds, will not, until further notice, be booked beyond Burhanpur on one side and Nimbora on the other.

4. Horses and carriages cannot be booked beyond the points abovenamed from either direction until further notice.

5. Due notice will be given when through booking of goods traffic and horses and carriages can be resumed.

E. W. KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the seventh of July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

SCANTLINGS AND BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of
200 tons TEAK SCANTLINGS.
940 tons TEAK BOARDS and
408 tons of POONWOOD or BENTEAK BOARDS.

Specifications and forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, can be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" which must state the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes. Five per cent. on the value of contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	" "	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	" the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (" ")	"	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	" Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen Rs.	25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	" "	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	" "	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	" "	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	" "	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	" Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	" "	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	" "	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	" "	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	" "	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	" "	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	" "	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	" "	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	" "	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	" "	8 8	10 0
Sugar Silfters	" "	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	" Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	" "	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,

Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY

42, PALL MALL, LONDON. (*LATE VINER*) LATHAM & Co., ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AND ADMIRALTY,
MANUFACTURERS of keyless half Chronometer WATCHES, suitable for rough wear and all climates.
CHIMING MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS, TURRET, CHURCH AND HOUSE CLOCKS.
Repairs forwarded to England by each mail and promptly attended to.
Goods supplied from stock in Bombay at London Prices.

THE BEER FOR INDIA. DRAUGHT ALE.

FOR many years past the public, finding English Beer too heavy for consumption in the Hot Climate of India, have resorted to German, Vienna, Lager and other foreign Beers as being lighter beverages. In order to supply this want,

MESSRS. LEWIS AND RIDLEY, the well-known Brewers of LEAMINGTON, have now exported to Bombay their ROYAL CROWN INDIA PALE ALE.

A light and refreshing Beer, which will undoubtedly soon become the leading brand of English Ale in India and the Colonies. It is brewed from the very best malt, and a trial will convince any connoisseur in Ale that it justly merits being called

THE BEER FOR INDIA.

In order to place it within the reach of all, and so to secure for it a wide reputation, the Importers have priced it as low as they possibly could.

Every Household can now, at a small cost, have a supply of Draught Ale always at command, which is a new feature in the

BEER TRADE OF INDIA.

Draught Ale, 6 gallons, at Re. 1-12 per imperial gallon	...Rs. 10 8 0
Hire of Cask and Lock Tap..	... " 0 4 0
This quantity is equal to 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.	Rs. 10 12 0

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, FORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC, Rs. 14 0.	ST. ESTEPHE, Rs. 16 8.	ST. JULIEN, Rs. 22 0.	CHATEAU LAROSE, Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0.		CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.	

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER," WAGHTER'S SHIPPING, Rs. 58 0.	FINEST EXTRA DRY, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 56 0.	CARTE BLANCHE, "SIRADEY BRAND," Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

**** Rs. 39 0.	*** Rs. 34 0.	** Rs. 30 8.	* Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0.	"CARLTON," 11 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 38 0.	5 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 32 0.	FINEST IRISH, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

THIN OR MEDIUM TEXTURES.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS AND COSTUMES. From Rs. 9 to Rs. 16.

NAVY BLUE.
WEBBETTE.
YARN DYED.

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { THE OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"QUITE TOO TOO!!"

ONE GALLON AND A HALF OF THE

BEST GINGER BEER FOR 4 AS.

IT is by far the best and cheapest Ginger Beer Powder extant and produces the most delicious glass of "Pop" in the simplest possible manner. It will be found cooling, refreshing and stomachic, in fact, "QUITE TOO TOO" for this delightful weather.

Price per packet 4 annas.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PEREIRA, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A., (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company.)

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of London, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Selion, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company, will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
LYNCH FAMILY, BELLRINGERS,
SATURDAY, 14TH JULY, 1883.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3-30 P. M.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
The Theatre will be lit with Gas.
Doors open at 3. Commence at 3-30 p.m.
POONA: WEDNESDAY, 18TH.
HARRY LYNCH, Manager.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable and commodious upper-storeyed furnished BUNGALOW on Khamballa, consisting of a drawing, dining, three bed and bath rooms, water laid on, and has a very neat garden. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, a very desirable TOP-FLOOR in Hornby-row, Fort. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN GRANT, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1883. Agents.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1883, at 5-30 p.m.
THOMAS W. CUFFE,
Bombay Club, 11th July, 1883. Honorary Secretary.

GOLD
HUNTING & SEMI-HUNTING WATCHES, With key, by Messrs. Rotherham and Sons, London. None can be had so cheap anywhere in India.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of the "COTTON GREEN" GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been CHANGED to "GRANT'S BUILDINGS."
W. R. PHILIPPS,
Offg. Supdt. in charge Govt. Telegraph Office,
Fort, Bombay.
13th July, 1883.

GENUINE
ALBAN WHISKY,
(Bottled in England,)
IS agreeable, soft and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known wine merchant house of London.
Per dozen Rs. 24.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STEEET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

		Rs. a.
Violins, good, from ... ...Rs. 5 to	20	0
Violins, the best models, from ... ,, 25 ,,	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins .. .. ,, 35 ,,	85	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone... ,, 80 ,,	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head...	150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine.. ... ... ,, 10 ,,	30	0
Angles German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key ... ... ,, 15 ,,	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make. ... ... ,, 8 ,,	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop ... ... ,, 16 ,,	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones..	30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ... ,, 1-8 ,,	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird ... ... each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned ... ...each Rs. 1-8 to	10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from ... ... ,, 4 ,,	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from.. ... ... ,, 7 ,,	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys ... each Annas 8 ,,	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ... each	2	8
ambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter	6	0
Larger Tambourines ... ... each Rs. 7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch ... ... ,, 2 ,,	3	8
Tigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set	2	0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set	2	8
Triangles and Strikers. ... ... ,, 3-8 ,,	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ...per set	3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... each	0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks ... ... ,, 35 ,,	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panorno shape ... ... ,, 25 ,,	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.
Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 800 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 16 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 21, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or eclipsed and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Imitated by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
RSUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 4, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

THE numerous and satisfactory testimonials we are constantly receiving from all parts of India regarding our SHIRTS is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence and shows how easy it is for us to execute orders for them when our simple measurement form is filled in or an old Shirt sent as a pattern for size, &c.

On all parcels over Rs. 20, value sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST, we allow 10 per cent. discount off our Cash rates, CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.

Trial orders are respectfully solicited. Patterns of materials and our Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

PRICE LIST.

Fine all Long-cloth Shirts, with or without collars attached, an excellent shirt for wearing under Uniform or for Troop-ship use ...Rs. 45	0 per doz.
Best White Shirts, with three-fold linen fronts and cuffs, without collars .....Rs. 56 and ,, 60	0 ,,
Best White Shirts, with three-fold linen fronts and cuffs, with collars attached.....Rs. 62 and ,, 68	0 ,,
Best Colored French Cambric Shirts, with collars attached .....Rs. 60	0 per doz.
Best Colored Zephyr Shirts, with collars attached ..... ,, 60	0 ,,
Best Oxford-cloth or Jute-mixture, with collars attached..... ,, 72	0 ,,
Unshrinkable Flannel Shirts ..... ,, 52	0 six for.

COLLARS.

In all the new shapes .....Rs. 6 8 per doz

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING MACHINES!—From all the best English, American, and Continental makers with latest and most modern improvements, attachments, and "automatic" accessories. Every Machine warranted for 2 YEARS.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, SINGER'S 10-inch KILTING MACHINES. The only one that suspends the plaiting action at intervals, leaving plain spaces between any required number of parts. For particulars, apply at 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply M., *Gazette* Office.

THOMPSON'S PRIME, per 100 Rs. 2, unrivalled for genuineness and aromatic flavor. Trial orders invited.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, in good condition, a Broadwood semi-grand PIANO, compass 6½ (C to A.) Price Rs. 335. Apply to the Rev. H.C. SQUIRES, Girgaum.

WANTED, a MUCCADUM, must be a man of means and respectability. Terms to be had on application. Apply to B. S., care of this office.

FOR SALE, at Dharwar, the HOUSE lately the property of Colonel Anderson, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairlie Muir, C. S. For particulars apply to F. M., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, bay Arab HORSE with black points, good looking, strong, 7 years, 14.3, broken as charger in Artillery Riding School, believed sound. Priced cheap, Rs. 600. A HUNTING SADDLE by Messrs. Watts & Co. of Calcutta and Lahore, still mounted Infantry Officer's kit, complete, and a plain Pelham bridle, all in excellent conditions. Priced cheap, Rs. 80. Apply to SURGEON, 23rd Native Infantry, Camp, Ahmedabad.

TAILORING.—CHOICE GOODS in this department just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. Limited.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM in good order, fit for an Arab or Waler. Price Rs. 500. Apply T., Byculla Club.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be CLOSED for a fortnight from 2nd July, 1883, for repairs.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

DREHER BEER (Vienna Brewery).—Fresh and sparkling, just to hand per s.s. Orion. In cases of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 6 per dozen.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, a pretty selection of Children Toys, Lamps, Toilet Requisites and many other Novelties.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO CAPTAINS of VESSELS and DUBASHES.—A few fine HOME-FED ENGLISH PIGS, to be SOLD very cheap. Apply to H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon.

PRATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and Brothers. Will be sold, singly or as suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Income-tax Act, The Salt Act, The Post Office Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM, Sandwiches, &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

A selected assortment, 50 boxes of superior quality H. and G. Hirsch's hochheimer, rudesheimer, openheimer, Charles Dorr's Bordeaux medoc, margaux medoc, chateau latour carnet, vieux cognac, cognac fine champagne, the Carlton and Co.'s cognac,

1 Mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons.

2 cases hard-ware.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

OWING to the line being under water between SACHIN and KIM, coaching and goods traffic from stations south of Sachin will only be booked to Sachina, and from stations north of Kim will only be booked south as far as Kim until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 4th July, 1883. Traffic Manager.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Trading Firm in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"
ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.)

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending June, 1883, has been DECLARED and will be PAID on and after the 16th July to Shareholders whose names were in the Register on the 6th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1883, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 5th July, 1883.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 27th July, 1883, both days inclusive.

"TENDERS FOR STATIONERY REQUIRED BY THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT."
NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive up to 7th August next, SEALED TENDERS superscribed as above. A list of the articles required can be obtained and samples seen at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.

Any or all the articles may be tendered. Samples must accompany the tender and the successful tenderer will be required to make a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes equal in amount to ten per cent. of the value of the tendered, in which the agreement is being delivered, of the approved quality, at the Mysore Government Stationery Depot by the 7th September, 1883, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

No advance will be made, but the articles will be paid for after delivery and approval.

The undersigned reserves to himself the option of rejecting any tender without assigning a reason for doing so. The tenders will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at noon, when parties interested are invited to be present.

H. HUDSON,
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore
The 6th July, 1883.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard. [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.	350		
Do.	40	do.	,, 750
Do.	fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
Do.	8	do. 600 do.	,, 1,200
Do.	20	do. 500 do.	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other lamps.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
J. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited
NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of July, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the conditions contained in the 5th clause of the Memo. of Association of the Company be modified as follows, viz:—

"That each of the existing 120 Shares of the Company, of Rs. 2,500 each, be sub-divided into five fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 500 each."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of five lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD and two lakhs of ALNWOOD Permanent Way CHAIR KEYS. Standard samples with templet or gauge may be seen, and specifications and forms of tender obtained, upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1883.

LIST OF ESTATES of which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN GRANTED to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

FREDERICK JONES, late Carriage Examiner, Neemuch.
W. KERSHAW, late Fireman, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
F. P. CLAPHAM, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway.
CHARLES HAY, late Electric Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HANNA GREENWALDS, late of Cammateepoors, Bombay.
NEIL FERDINAND PETERSEN, late in the employ of Messrs. Watson & Co., of Bombay.
LORNE MACDONALD, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
GEORGE RICHARD WESTMACOTT, late Colonel Commandant, 2nd Cavalry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.
JAMES KETCHER, late a Major in H. M.'s Indian Army.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

PHENYLE.
ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS OR MORE,
Invaluable for Hospital, Surgical, Medical, Veterinary and Domestic purposes.
SUPERIOR TO CARBOLIC ACID.
Costs less than four pie per gallon for many Sanitary Purposes.
Cheap, Harmless, Clean, Convenient, Refreshing, Rapid, Effective.
See Testimonials from all parts of the world.
(Patented in Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand).
Awarded "Especial Merit" Medal by "The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain;" "Premium Diploma" at "International Dairy Fair," New York City; "Diploma" of "New England Agricultural Society," and "Special First Premium" of Pennsylvania State Fair.
Sold in bottles, at As. 5, As. 8, As. 10 and Rs. 2
In tins and drums, ½, 1, 2, and 5 gallons.

Rupees	4	7	13	30

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GIO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Ful Moon ..... July 20th, 8h. 22·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 27th, 9h. 4·7m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H.	High Water. M.	Low Water. H.	Low Water. M.
Sat. 14	Soundy and Co.'s annual meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay Fire Insurance Co., 2 p. m. Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p. m.	5 33	6 38	6 5	50m 54 a	0 0	0m 12 a
Sun. 15	8th Sunday after Trinity, St. Swithin.	5 33	6 38	8 7	13m 2 a	1 1	2m 44 a
Mon. 16	English Mail expected per s.s. Gwalior*	5 33	6 38	9 8	9m 15 a	2 2	0m 52 a
Tu. 17	Departure of English Mail per s. s. Thames.	5 34	6 38	9 9	51m 15 a	2 3	47m 38 a
Wed. 18	Town Council, 3 p.m. French Press Co., 3 p. m. Cash Bazaar Limited, Meeting, 1 p. m.	5 34	6 38	10 10	29m 7 a	3 4	30m 21 a
Thr. 19	Mounted Volunteer Corps, Meeting, 5-30 p. m.	5 34	6 38	11 10	7m 53 a	4 5	12m 2 a
Fri. 20	Chamber of Commerce, Meeting, 3 p. m.	5 35	6 38	11 11	45m 36 a	4 5	53m 41 a

*Left Aden at 11 p.m. on the 10th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 165 and 240.
Te Deum—Goss.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 370 and 31.
Magnificat Nunc Dimittis—Clarke Whitfield.
Anthem.—"In Jewry is God known."—Clarke Whitfield.
THURSDAY, JULY 19.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 36, 107, and 182.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 161, 242, and 226.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 254, 255, and 355.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 91. 370, and 436.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 264, 268, and 240.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's service and Catechising.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 15.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 4, 431, and 240.
5 p.m.—Children's Service. Hymns 172, 186, and 28.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 265, 248, and App. 23.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
There will be service on board a ship in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. The name of the ship will be notified in the Coffee Rooms of the Association.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
Bellringers, Gaiety Theatre, 3-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Jinchulva (s), from Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Geelong will be closed at the General Post office, at 1 p. m. noon, to-morrow.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Lynch Family, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, announce an afternoon performance for to-day. This will be the last entertainment that they will give in Bombay.

ASSAULT.—Moosa Caya, a dyer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Somar Hajee, on the day previous, at Coombarwada. He was fined Rs. 10.

COTTON GREEN TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs notifies that the Cotton Green Government Telegraph Office has been removed to Grant's Buildings.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Akhadi Ekadishi will be held to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at 5 a. m., and will continue to the following day, at the Walkeshwur Temple, and also at Withoba Temple, Matoonga.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—In consequence of the heavy fall of rain on Thursday night last, the European police quarters at Pydownee police station had become well nigh uninhabitable. The water poured in through the roof of the building. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality.

POONA RACES.—Colonel Burnett bids fair to, if possible, eclipse the glories of his last year's meeting at Poona, for he has not only secured the usually large number of arab entries, but the value of his list is much stronger than previously; besides which we see the English crack, Reputation, will, in all probability, make his debut at this popular meeting. We hope that another year the stewards will see their way to offering more liberal inducements to Australian and English horses, and should this be done, we can promise them cordial support from the Bengal side.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

THE FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.

IN consequence of the quarantine regulations being enforced at Marseilles on steamers calling either at Suez or Port Said, the Agents of the Cie National here have decided to despatch their steamer Canton, sailing on the 20th instant, direct to Marseilles, without her having any communication in any way with either Suez or Port Said, thus expecting to avoid the quarantine at Marseilles.

CHARGES OF FURIOUS DRIVING.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Dr. Vaz appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge preferred against him by Constable Collis, V. C., of driving his vehicle on Sunday, the 8th instant, on the Kalbadevie-road, Pydownee, in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bugwandass, appeared for the defence.

Constable Collis stated that on the day in question he was on duty in the Kalbadevie-road, and that while standing opposite the Pydownee police station, he observed the defendant driving past towards Pydownee at a furious pace. He held his hand up, motioning to defendant to stop, which he did about twelve paces off. In stopping, the horse slided on its hind legs about six or eight paces. Pydownee is a very crowded street, and always full of traffic. In cross-examination, witness said he was given to understand by defendant that it was a new horse. The defendant was not whipping the animal at the time. He had seen several cases of furious driving, but they had not been marked by such fast and negligent driving as that of the defendant on the evening in question.

Luximon Appajee, a police sepoy, corroborated Constable Collis's statement in every material point, and further stated that the defendant had whipped his horse but once.

Mr. Balcrishna, on behalf of the defence, urged that his client's horse had shied at a tramcar passing at the time. It was a new horse, and had only that day left the horse-breaker's. The defendant tried to pull up when requested, but could not do so until he had passed the police officer about ten or twelve paces. His client knew perfectly well that it was dangerous to drive fast, and the caution which he had received from Constable Collis was sufficient to prevent his driving at a furious pace.

Shaik Abboo bin Mahomed, a horse-breaker, gave evidence for the defence. He stated that he had trained the horse, and that he handed it over to the defendant on Sunday last. He told him he could use it, but informed him that the animal was inclined to shy on seeing water on the road. The horse did not trot very fast, and was not a fast pacer.

Louis Antone Pereira, a compounder in the service of defendant, and who was with him in the carriage at the time, stated that the horse shied at a tram-car, prior to which it was going at a moderate pace.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was very seldom that the Court got such intelligent witnesses as Constable Collis, and that the evidence of the police officer and his witnesses showed that the defendant was driving very fast. The evidence for the defence was that the horse was new in harness, and that Dr. Vaz had tried his best to pull up. There was no evidence to show that the defendant was intentionally driving in the manner it was alleged he was doing. Under these circumstances the magistrate warned and discharged the defendant.

Bailu Govind, a coachman, was also yesterday charged, at the instance of the same police officer, before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his vehicle on the evening previous, at Queen's-road, in a rash and negligent manner. The accused was convicted, and as he had been warned by Superintendent Bowrie for a similar offence on a previous occasion, he was fined Rs. 20.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
A SUIT TO RECOVER FOUR HOUSES.
FAKIRCHUND MOTICHUND *vs.* MOTICHUND HARAKCHUND.

MR. INVERARITY and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover possession of four houses which the Official Assignee, as the assignee of the estate and effects of Motichund Nuthoosha,

DISSENSIONS IN A HINDOO FAMILY.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS *vs.* SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

THIS application of the plaintiff that the order of the court issuing commissions to obtain evidence as to the custom and usage of the Gujerati Bania caste as to the partition of ancestral property should be varied so that the witnesses which are yet to give evidence should be examined *viva voce*, instead of on interrogatories cross-interrogatories and re-interrogatories previously framed, came on for argument before Mr. Justice Bayley, in Chambers, on Thursday.

Mr. Budroodeen said he appeared for the plaintiff in support of the summons, calling upon the first defendant to show cause why the order made on the 4th April, 1882, should not be varied so that the witnesses who gave evidence under the commission might be examined *viva voce*, so far as the commission was not yet executed, in order that the plaintiff might be allowed liberty to cross-examine, either in addition to, or in substitution of, the cross interrogatories filed in his behalf.

Mr. Inverarity, replying to his lordship, said he appeared for the first defendant, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, to show cause against the summons. The summons called upon the first defendant to show cause why the order dated the 4th April, 1882, should not be varied so that the witnesses to be examined under the several commissions ordered might be examined *viva voce* instead of on interrogatories.

His lordship.—We had some argument about that formerly.

Mr. Inverarity replied in the affirmative, adding that they already had had one application, and that under the Code the decision then given was final. The present application was really made for this purpose, viz., the commission had been executed in six places out of the nine to which it had been issued, and about eighty witnesses had already been examined, there remaining only a few witnesses to be examined at the three places where the commission had not yet been executed, namely, Amreli, Delwada, and Jafferabad. In reality, there were only two places remaining where the commission had to be executed, namely, Delwada and Jafferabad. As his lordship was aware, a pleader had been appointed on each side to sit as special commissioners with the commissioners to native states. The native judge at Amreli had considered it *infra dig.* and had declined to sit and execute the commission at that place; and as there was no power to compel him to sit, the commission there had had to be abandoned. The commission had therefore been very nearly completed, there being only two minor places left where it had to be executed. The real object of the application was not a *bona fide* one. It was by a side wind to throw discredit upon the evidence of the witnesses, some eighty in number, who had already been examined at the six places in respect of which the commission had been executed. This was an ingenious atttempt to throw discredit on the witnesses, which, he thought, the court would not countenance. Of course, the fact of the court making an alteration in the mode of examining witnesses would imply that it was of opinion that the evidence already taken was, as the plaintiff described it, useless. The first application for a commission was one, dated the 23rd March, 1882, which called upon the plaintiff to show cause why a commission should not issue on interrogatories. That was made absolute on the 4th April, 1882, after the question as to whether the examination should be on interrogatories or *viva voce* had been fully gone into. On the 18th April, 1882, the plaintiff took out a summons to show cause why the order should not be reconsidered and varied so that the witnesses called for the defendant should be examined *viva voce*.

His lordship.—The plaintiff had changed his solicitors then?

Mr. Inverarity replied that he had, and went on to say that the summons referred to was dismissed on the 28th April, 1882. That summons having been dismissed, Mr. Inverarity maintained that the court had no discretion now to interfere with the order made on the 4th April.

His lordship.—Was that order of the 4th April, 1882, appealable under the Code?

Mr. Inverarity.—No, it is not appealable, but under section 623 an application could be made to have the order reviewed. Such application had been made by the plaintiff, and that application having been rejected, under section 629 no fresh application. In that case a County Court Judge refused to entertain an application for a new trial, but afterwards changed his mind and ordered a new trial to issue. Then the person against whom the new trial was granted moved for a prohibition to prevent him from trying the case, on the ground that he had acted without jurisdiction. The judge denied that he had entertained a motion for a new trial or that he had refused to grant it. Subsequently a jury tried the issue, and they found that the judge had entertained a motion for a new trial and had refused to grant it. The point which came next to be considered was whether the court had power to re-open the matter, after having once refused the application; and it was held that it was not competent for the County Court Judge to re-hear the case. The judges before whom the question came on for argument were of opinion that much inconvenience would result if a judge were allowed to change his mind. Chief Justice Jarvis said in his judgment that he was strongly of opinion that the judge, after having once heard the application for a new trial, was debarred from hearing it again. The claim he said, had been adjudicated upon, and therefore there was an end to the judge's jurisdiction. In the same way, Mr. Inverarity remarked, in the present case the question of the review had been already adjudicated upon, and there was an end to the judge's jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Wills were of the same opinion, the latter remarking that human life was not long enough to allow matters once disposed of to be brought under discussion again. It was clear from this that the judges had thought the case upon the general principle that life was too short to admit of matters being reopened again and again, whenever one or other of the parties thought he could induce the judge to change his mind. If such questions were allowed to be re-opened, they could not say, as Mr. Jarvis, Chief Justice, had pertinently put it, how often a judge might be allowed to change his mind; because if he changed his mind twice, there was no reason why he should not change it four times, and if an application could be made twice, there was no reason why it should not be renewed half-a-dozen times. The Code allowed one review, and no more. If then his lordship granted the summons, he would hold that any number of applications might be made to have a decree altered. He repeated that nearly all the commissions had already been executed, and that the real object of the present summons was to throw discredit by a side wind on the eighty witnesses that had been examined on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Inverarity then read the plaintiff's affidavit detailing the circumstances which had led up to his applying and obtaining a judge's summons calling upon Sir Munguldas to show cause why the order dated the 4th April should not be varied so that the witnesses to be examined under the several commissions ordered might be examined *viva voce* instead of on interrogatories. The latter mode of examining witnesses, the plaintiff alleged, was superficial and unsatisfactory, and led to and facilitated perjury and intriguing witnesses. His lordship discharged the summons, remarking that he thought that the examination on interrogatories was not a satisfactory mode of examination, and that a *viva voce* examination was preferable. As, however, the first defendant (Sir Munguldas) did not consent thereto, and as the materials then before him were the same as before, his lordship did not think it necessary, at that stage to disturb the order in that respect. The commission ordered to be issued by the order of the 4th April, 1882, were to the towns and places following:—Surat, Bhownuggur, Shihor, Mowa, Koondla, Amreli, Junaghur, Delwada, and Jaffarbad. Paragraph 4 of the affidavit stated that the Surat commission was returned duly executed on the 21st December last. The Bhownuggur commission closed on the 2nd February. The Shihore commission, after sitting on the 9th and 10th February last, had to be adjourned *sine die*. Eventually, it was stated, the 7th May last was fixed for its resumption. Paragraph 10 said: "At every one of the aforesaid places, the defendant had active agents working in his interest, and the latter, in order to influence public opinion in favour of the first defendant and to prejudice the people against me and my cause, circulated various false reports prejudicially affecting my character and motives; and among other devices resorted to by them for the aforesaid purpose, the first defendant's agents circulated among the people at large printed copies of an extract from the *Bombay Samachar* newspaper purporting to be a report of the hearing of the petition which I had filed in this honourable High Court for leave to prosecute this suit *in forma pauperis*, and which petition was dismissed on or about the month of August, 1881. The said agents likewise circulated printed copies of a letter which was obtained from my brother-in-law, Hurjeevandas Jugjeevandass, by the first defendant in the year 1877, and which the former was induced to write under certain misrepresentations." Paragraph 11 said:—"In like manner and with the like object the first defendant's agents were circulating various false stories representing my father to have offered me in respect of allowance for my maintenance, marriage, &c., larger sums of money than were as a fact offered to me, and were likewise showing to the people a certain writing which purported to contain the aforesaid terms. With the object of preparing witnesses as to the questions that were to be put to them, and of tutoring them as to the answers they were to give to the same, printed copies of the Gujerati translations of the interrogatories, cross-interrogatories and re-interrogatories were and are furnished to the witnesses some days before their examination, and I am informed and verily believe so to be true that the first defendant's agents likewise waited upon the witnesses and suggested to them before their examination the answers they were to give to each particular question." Mr. Inverarity said the gravamen of the charges against Sir Munguldas was contained in the 10th and 11th paragraphs. With reference to the 10th paragraph, Mr. Inverarity pointed out that it was not alleged that the report that had appeared in the *Bombay Samachar* was untrue. To one of the affidavits for the defence a reprint of the report of the proceedings from the *Bombay Gazette*, which was substantially the same as that which had appeared in the *Bombay Samachar*, was attached. It was not alleged that there was anything in the report in the *Gazette* which was untrue. It was a report of what had taken place in open court, and the only thing it showed was that Sir Mungulbas had offered to his son a very handsome independent allowance indeed. It was with the object of showing that such an offer had been made that the report in the *Bombay Samachar* had been circulated. An issue of this kind between father and son was a very painful matter. It was one that Sir Munguldas felt very much, and he was extremely anxious not to have any dispute with his son about the property. Before the suit had been brought against him, Sir Munguldas, as had been shown at the time that the application was made to sue *in formâ pauperis*, had treated his son very well. There were, Mr. Inverarity said, people who had pulled the wool over his eyes in the case, namely, Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, who was opposed to Sir Munguldas, and who had been fighting with him with reference to the leadership of the Kapole Bania caste; and Mr. Venayekrao Wassudeo. He (Mr. Inverarity) said, on behalf of the defence, that these people and the plaintiff and his brother-in-law, whom Sir Munguldas had turned out of his house, had spread reports about, in Kattywar, Surat, and other towns, that Sir Mungldas had kicked his son out of the house without any justification whatever, and had left him to starve. That would be a matter which, supposing it were true, any race of people would consider a disgraceful thing, and among the Hindoo caste in particular it would be considered a most disgraceful act on the part of Sir Munguldas if he were to turn his son out of the house, as it had been alleged he had done, without a single pie. As a matter of fact, the plaintiff had left of his own accord, and Sir Mungudas had offered him a very handsome allowance. In order to counteract the effect of the false statements which had been made about him, Sir Munguldas had caused the newspaper report referred to, which was a perfectly accurate report of what had taken place at the time of the hearing of the petition, to be circulated. The circulation of that report was a perfectly justifiable action on the part of Sir Munguldas. It had nothing whatever to do with the evidence of the witnesses, and it was intended to counteract what had been allowed to go uncontradicted the people of his own caste would have thought very badly of the defendant. The best way of contradicting those false statements was to circulate the newspaper report, which contained the admissions of the plaintiff himself as to what Sir Mungudas had offered to him, because in that application to sue *in forma pauperis* those admissions had been made. The plaintiff did not deny that he made those admissions; neither did he deny that a single statement in the newspaper reports was not true. The eleventh paragraph of the plaintiff's affidavit had reference to the letter of Hurjeevandas Jugjeevandass, the brother-in-law, who was brought up and maintained by Sir Mungudas in his own house and married by him to his own daughter. He appeared to have been a youth of a very ill-conditioned character indeed. He sided with Sir Mungudas' enemies, and had gone about with the plaintiff alleging to the people in Kattywar and to his caste-people up-country that Sir Mungudas had turned him out of his house and had deprived his wife of her ornaments. These allegations, Mr. Inverarity said, were entirely untrue. Sir Mungudas had taken measures for showing to the persons who had been influenced by those reports a letter from Hurjeevandas to the defendant, in which he acknowledged his gratitude for what he had done for him. His lordship had only to read his affidavit to see what venom there was in the mind of the plaintiff—whether it was spontaneous or put there by some one else it was impossible for us at present to say—and to see how spiteful that man Hurjeevandas was towards Sir Mungudas. The next matter of complaint was that printed copies of the Gujerati translations of the interrogatories, cross-interrogatories, and re-interrogatories were furnished to the witnesses some days before the examination. He (Mr. Inverarity) denied that that had been done, save in the case of those who were to be a perfectly legitimate thing to do. When witnesses were thus examined he thought it was a common thing in England to send them the interrogatories before the day of the examination. He knew that on the only occasion on which he had evidence under commission he had had the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories some days before the examination, and he did not think that that fact had in any way weakened the force of the evidence. In reference to the statement that attempts had been made to tutor witnesses, Mr. Inverarity said the plaintiff did not say where he got his information and belief from. He had two gentlemen—he would not, however, describe them as gentlemen—he had two witnesses who said what had been done to them. One of those men said he was tutored to give answers favourable to the defendant, but he had actually given evidence against him. Now, could that tutor—that witness—having failed, call him afterwards to give evidence in their behalf? What had happened was that the principal head-men of the caste, some eighty in number, had been called to give evidence, and as a matter of fact some of the eighty had not given evidence favourable to the defence, although the great majority had. Paragraph 18 of the plaintiff's affidavit said he had been informed and believed that the Shihore agent of the defendant at Surat, named Khoosalral, had attempted to induce the editor and proprietor of a local paper to publish articles in favour of the defendant in connection with the suit, with a view to influence the public opinion against him (the plaintiff). The allegations contained in that paragraph were, Mr. Inverarity said, absolutely untrue; and it was a remarkable and suspicious circumstance that the plaintiff should have considered it to be a partner of the person who had said that an attempt had been made to tutor him to give evidence for the defence. Referring to paragraph 18 of the affidavit, saying that the report which had appeared in the *Samachar* was incomplete, and that inasmuch as it did not contain a statement of the causes and circumstances which had compelled the plaintiff to leave his father's house, it was misleading and likely to prejudice public opinion against him, Mr. Inverarity pointed out that the accuracy of the report had not been called into question. They knew that the causes and circumstances which had led the plaintiff to leave his father's house were the influence brought to bear upon him by the enemies of Sir Mungudas. The plaintiff did not say what the reasons were. He merely said that from motives of delicacy he declined to state the reasons. In his last affidavit, however, he gave the reasons, which were that his father wanted him to marry the daughter of one Narotumdas Venarsey, whom he described as a menial servant employed in his father at Rs. 10 per month. The fact was that Narotumdas was an orphan whom Sir Mungudas had brought up, and that he was now pensioned off on Rs. 3 or 4 per month, after having been the defendant's employ. The very daughter at whom the plaintiff had turned up his nose—(a laugh)—the eldest son of Sir Mungudas had lately married. What showed how ridiculous was the allegation of the plaintiff, as set forth in his affidavit in the plaintiff, as an illustration of the manner in which the defendant's agent had worked upon the Mahajans, and as to how easily they succumbed to such influence, and that while at Shihore the leading members of the Mahajun community there, numbering 50 or 60 persons, had called upon him and asked him to sign an agreement referring all matters in dispute to them, and had threatened in case of his refusing, to give evidence against him. He refused to sign, and the Shihore Mahajun, who had been neutral till then, directed its members to give evidence against him. He (Mr. Inverarity) said it was untrue that the Shihore Mahajun had given evidence against the plaintiff because he refused to sign an agreement of reference, referring all matters in dispute between him and the defendant to them. The plaintiff's statement that the Mahajuns had occupied a neutral position up to the time that the commission had commenced their sittings showed that the defendant had not half the influence in Kattywar that the plaintiff's supporters, Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas and Venayekrao Wassudew had. If the Shihore Mahajun wished to induce the plaintiff to settle the suit, it was a very laudable desire on their part.

The judge.—Where is Shihore?

Mr. Inverarity.—I do not know, my lord. The solicitor who instructs me also does not know it. (A laugh.) I am just informed that the place is near Bhownuggur. The learned counsel continued that here was a suit between father and son, and perhaps greater importance was attached to it by the native community than would be by the Europeans. Even the European community would regret to see disputes between father and son converted into contests. The plaintiff deserved great credit for wishing to induce the plaintiff to come to terms with his father. Sir Mungudas's conduct had always been that of very great regret that he had been compelled to bring to take proceedings against him. It was not that the Shihore Mahajun alone had moved in the matter. Most of the leading men of Bombay desired to bring about a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Ashburner, a late member of the Legislative Council, being one of them. Was it to be suggested that Sir Mungudas had asked these gentlemen to try to bring about a settlement? It was absolutely untrue that he had any agents in Bombay or anywhere else to do with inducing the Shihore Mahajun to try to obtain a settlement. The Shihore Mahajun were not in the confidence of the defendant, and it was with difficulty that he could induce them to be induced to give evidence before the commission, because they had no power to issue summonses. On the 5th February, the day appointed for the commission, and a single witness appeared, whom the defendant's agent could not induce the people to appear to give evidence. It was not that they were reluctant to appear, but because they did not want to be bothered in the matter. It was only on the 9th February that the people came the witnesses. There were still other witnesses in addition to those examined whom they could not compel to come. No one of the Shihore Mahajun was personally known to Sir Mungudas, and in his affidavit the plaintiff said the defendant possessed great influence with the states, but without attributing the fact that the Bhownuggur commission had sat in the private residence of the Dewan, and that the Durbar commissioners, both at Bhownuggur and Shihore, had expressly stated that they sat in their private capacity, and not in their capacity as judicial officers of the State. He did say that this circumstance actually tended to strengthen the impression created among the people by the first defendant's agents that the state supported the cause of the defendant, and would look with displeasure on any one who should show any sympathy with the plaintiff. That, Mr. Inverarity said, was simply ridiculous. He would have thought himself that the Dewan of Bhownuggur, by sitting in his private residence instead of in the court-house, would think that they did care twopence about the matter. The commissions were issued to the judicial officers of the different native states, and a pleader was appointed to act on each side. If the states wished to show sympathy with the defendant, they would have ordered the Dewan to sit in his judicial capacity. The fact, however, was that the Dewan of Bhownuggur and the gentlemen of Shihore thought it was *infra dig.* to sit in their judicial capacity with pleaders of the High Court of Bombay, precisely as in the same way, he apprehended, a judge of the Small Cause Court in Bombay would refuse to execute a commission from a native state if a couple of native pleaders were sent down to sit with him as commissioners. Precisely the contrary inference was to be drawn from the fact to the one which the plaintiff wished it to be drawn. Paragraph 19 said that most of the witnesses who had given their evidence at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Shihore had greatly exaggerated their position, and in order to prove the custom alleged by the defendant had grossly misrepresented the facts of the first instance they had cited in support of their deposition. That paragraph showed the real object of the application, viz., to throw discredit, as he had said before, on the witnesses that had already been examined. In the same paragraph it was stated that some of the witnesses were men of shady antecedents or bad character, without stating what those antecedents were. Paragraph 17, stating that the evidence of the witnesses that had already been examined at Shihore, Bhownuggur and Surat, given on interrogatories, was misleading, again showed the cloven hoof. It was admitted by the defence that examination on interrogatories was less satisfactory than examination *viva voce*, but the fact was that in a native state, where they could only send a pleader at some expense from Bombay, the course which had been adopted was the best. The mode of examining on interrogatories had, no doubt, its advantages and disadvantages. In paragraph 18 the plaintiff said that he was precluded from bringing rebutting evidence, even if such evidence were procurable, by reason of the Durbar commissioners sitting in their private capacity and refusing to issue summonses to compel the attendance of witnesses. That, Mr. Inverarity said, was absolutely untrue, because the plaintiff had refused to join in the commission and had refused to call evidence. Under the present commission he could not call witnesses at all, and if he wished to call witnesses he must take out a fresh commission. The plaintiff had been asked before the commission was executed if he intended to call witnesses, and he had said that he did not, as it was perfectly useless. The defence had not been able to get several witnesses they had intended to call. That was an evil which necessarily followed the Durbar's officials refusing to sit in their judicial capacity. The plaintiff devoted the remaining paragraphs of his affidavit to showing that the evidence given at Shihore, Bhownuggur, and Surat was misleading and highly prejudicial, owing to defects in the mode of examining on interrogatories. He therefore said the mode of examination ought to be changed from interrogatories to *viva voce*, or at least that he ought to be allowed to cross-examine the defendant's witnesses *viva voce*, in addition to the cross-interrogatories already determined upon, unless the mode of examination were changed, he submitted that his case would be seriously prejudiced. Mr. Inverarity remarked in reference to the above that he dared say they could find in the records of that court hundreds of cases, where permission had been given to examine *viva voce*, where interrogatories alone were issued. He drew attention to the fact that the defendant, on a previous occasion, had, in his anxiety at that time most anxious that commissions were not as satisfactory as *viva voce* examination.

His lordship.—In the concluding paragraph it seems as if the plaintiff wishes to have the whole case re-opened.

Mr. Budroodin.—Oh, no; we only wish to cross-examine those witnesses who are still to be examined.

Mr. Inverarity said that the effect of allowing that to be done at this stage would be to show that the evidence already given under the six commissions that had been executed was misleading. That, he added, was the true object of the present application.

His lordship.—You only want to cross-examine the remaining commissions, I suppose?

Mr. Budroodin.—Yes. There are only one or two witnesses to be examined.

Mr. Inverarity said the summons was not confined to them alone. That was a matter, however, which did not interfere with his argument, but made it all the more prominent what the object of the present application was, namely, that that evidence in the commissions which had already been executed, conducted on interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, was utterly misleading. He went on to say that Hurjeevandas Jugjeevandas was the author in which he acknowledged his gratitude for what he had done for him. His lordship had only to read his affidavit to see what venom there was in the mind of the plaintiff—whether it was spontaneous or put there by some one else it was impossible for us at present to say—and to see how spiteful that man Hurjeevandas was towards Sir Munguldas. The next matter of complaint was that printed copies of the Gujerati translations of the interrogatories, cross-interrogatories, and re-interrogatories were furnished to the witnesses some days before the examination. He (Mr. Inverarity) denied that that had been done, save in the case of those who were to be examined at Surat, named Khoosalral, had attempted to induce the editor and proprietor of a local paper to publish articles in favour of the defendant in connection with the suit, with a view to influence the public opinion against him (the plaintiff). The allegations contained in that paragraph were, Mr. Inverarity said, absolutely untrue; and it was a remarkable and suspicious circumstance that the plaintiff should have considered it to be a partner of the person who had said that an attempt had been made to tutor him to give evidence for the defence. Referring to paragraph 18 of the affidavit, saying that the report which had appeared in the *Samachar* was incomplete, and that inasmuch as it did not contain a statement of the causes and circumstances which had compelled the plaintiff to leave his father's house, it was misleading and likely to prejudice public opinion against him, Mr. Inverarity pointed out that the accuracy of the report had not been called into question. They knew that the causes and circumstances which had led the plaintiff to leave his father's house were the influence brought to bear upon him by the enemies of Sir Mungudas. The plaintiff did not say what the reasons were. He merely said that from motives of delicacy he declined to state the reasons. In his last affidavit, however, he gave the reasons, which were that his father wanted him to marry the daughter of one Narotumdas Venarsey, whom he described as a menial servant employed in his father at Rs. 10 per month. The fact was that Narotumdas was an orphan whom Sir Mungudas had brought up, and that he was now pensioned off on Rs. 3 or 4 per month, after having been the defendant's employ. The very daughter at whom the plaintiff had turned up his nose—(a laugh)—the eldest son of Sir Mungudas had lately married. What showed how ridiculous was the allegation of the plaintiff, as set forth in his affidavit in the plaintiff, as an illustration of the manner in which the defendant's agent had worked upon the Mahajans, and as to how easily they succumbed to such influence, and that while at Shihore the leading members of the Mahajun community there, numbering 50 or 60 persons, had called upon him and asked him to sign an agreement referring all matters in dispute to them, and had threatened in case of his refusing, to give evidence against him. He refused to sign, and the Shihore Mahajun, who had been neutral till then, directed its members to give evidence against him. He (Mr. Inverarity) said it was untrue that the Shihore Mahajun had given evidence against the plaintiff because he refused to sign an agreement of reference, referring all matters in dispute between him and the defendant to them. The plaintiff's statement that the Mahajuns had occupied a neutral position up to the time that the commission had commenced their sittings showed that the defendant had not half the influence in Kattywar that the plaintiff's supporters, Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas and Venayekrao Wassudew had. If the Shihore Mahajun wished to induce the plaintiff to settle the suit, it was a very laudable desire on their part.

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The plaintiff had been asked before the commission was executed if he intended to call witnesses, and he had said that he did not, as it was perfectly useless. The defence had not been able to get several witnesses they had intended to call. That was an evil which necessarily followed the Durbar's officials refusing to sit in their judicial capacity. The plaintiff devoted the remaining paragraphs of his affidavit to showing that the evidence given at Shihore, Bhownuggur, and Surat was misleading and highly prejudicial, owing to defects in the mode of examining on interrogatories. He therefore said the mode of examination ought to be changed from interrogatories to *viva voce*, or at least that he ought to be allowed to cross-examine the defendant's witnesses *viva voce*, in addition to the cross-interrogatories already determined upon, unless the mode of examination were changed, he submitted that his case would be seriously prejudiced. Mr. Inverarity remarked in reference to the above that he dared say they could find in the records of that court hundreds of cases, where permission had been given to examine *viva voce*, where interrogatories alone were issued. He drew attention to the fact that the defendant, on a previous occasion, had, in his anxiety at that time most anxious that commissions should proceed on interrogatories, cross-interrogatories and re-interrogatories, but as it was impossible for the defendant to undertake that the commissions should sit continuously, a judge's summons, dated the 12th April, 1883, was obtained, by which the plaintiff was called upon to show cause why the commission at Shihore should not be resumed on an early day. The plaintiff, without making an affidavit in reply to one affirmed by Damodhardas Vizbhoocandas, the plaintiff's solicitors' managing clerk, consented to an order being made by Mr. Justice Wilson on the 21st of April last, in conformity with which the 7th May last was appointed for the resumption of the Shihore commission. The Shihore commission was adjourned on the 12th February last, and the consent order made on the 21st April. Therefore, if the plaintiff had *bona fide* intended to raise any objection as to the present mode of taking evidence, he would most conveniently have raised such objection during the period of three months which intervened between the adjournment of the commission and the making of his affidavit under reply. He believed that the object of the plaintiff in making the present application was to delay the execution of the commission and to harass the defendant by unnecessarily putting him to heavy expense. With reference to the affidavit of Kavalram Mowjee Dave, he repeated the denial that he had ever given instructions that any request should be made to the editor of the *Gusserat Mitra* to insert articles in his favour.

Mr. Inverarity then referred to the report in the *Bombay Gazette* to show that the report in the *Samachar* of the hearing of the petition to sue *in forma pauperis* was a fair one. The report was circulated to show what Sir Mungudas had offered his son and that he had not treated him unkindly or turned him out of the house.

His lordship.—In this petition to the judge he said he left the house of his own accord. He does not say he was turned out.

Mr. Inverarity.—He does not say that he was turned out by force. But the reports which have been circulated are that he has been forced to leave by the conduct of his father. Mr. Inverarity then quoted from the report in the *Bombay Gazette*, showing that he had been allowed by Sir Mungudas to his son, which were as follows:—

"Sir Mungudas Nathubhoy should pay to Jugmohundas monthly a sum of Rs. 600 for maintenance and his son to commence from February, 1881. In the event of the said Jugmohundas hereafter marrying and having children, the said Sir Mungudas shall pay to Jugmohundas an additional monthly sum of Rs. 25 on the birth of each child to him. The allowance to continue during the life-time of the child, and in the event of the child being a daughter, till her marriage. The said Sir Mungudas shall pay to the said Jugmohundas Rs. 5,000, as an outfit, on the occasion of the first marriage of the said Jugmohundas Munguldas. Sir Mungudas also to pay to the said Jugmohundas a sum of Rs. 5,000 for marriage expenses, and Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery to his wife. The said monthly payments of Rs. 600 and Rs. 25, and the said sums of Rs. 5,000 for marriage expenses, shall not be debited to the share of Jugmohundas in the ancestral estate of Sir Mungudas. But the said sum of Rs. 10,000 for outfit and Rs. 10,000 for jewellery shall be so debited. The said Jugmohundas shall not interfere, or attempt to interfere, in any way with the mode in which Sir Munguldas may think proper to manage, invest, or deal with his ancestral property, unless by any of his steps with that object, or which may have the effect, of depriving Jugmohundas of his share therein. But this shall not have the effect of depriving Sir Mungudas' right of making donations, reasonable in amount, and such as he has been in the habit of making. The question whether the whole property of the said Sir Mungudas is ancestral, or whether it is partly ancestral and partly self-acquired, is left open and undetermined by the parties. The said Jugmohundas shall not hereafter file any suit for partition against Sir Munguldas. The rights of the said Jugmohundas to a share in the ancestral property are hereby reserved."

Mr. Inverarity said that was the object of circulating copies of the report in the *Samachar*, to show that Sir Munguldas had not acted unkindly towards his son.

His lordship remarked that Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment on the petition, had said there was no reason for the petitioner to leave his father's house.

Mr. Inverarity said that was so. He then quoted from the report in the *Bombay Gazette*, showing that the two eldest sons of the defendant had agreed to defer the question of partition until after the father's death, and had to continue to receive Rs. 600 a month if they were to live separately; and that more had been offered to the plaintiff, who was to receive Rs. 25 per month on the birth of each child, in addition to the allowance of Rs. 600 a month. If a statement to that effect, Mr. Inverarity continued, had been made by the defendant's agent it was perfectly true. It was not pretended that the report published in the *Samachar* was cooked in any degree, and by comparing it with the report in the *Bombay Gazette* it would be seen that it was an accurate account. There was, however, one inaccurate remark attributed to Sir Charles Sargent, in the *Samachar* report, namely, that the costs of carrying on litigation in the High Court were much less than in the mofussil, and that to engage the services of barristers was a kind of amusement. (Laughter.) Having read the correspondence which had passed between the solicitors in regard to the delay in executing the commission, Mr. Inverarity said the order of the 21st April, 1883, made by Mr. Justice Wells was a very important one, and sufficient, in the absence of anything else, to prevent any other application being made, because it was an order by consent that the commission of the 4th April, 1882, should be proceeded with in a particular way. And the commission of the 4th April, 1882, was a commission on interrogatories. The consent to the commission being executed was given months after the plaintiff knew of all the different allegations that were now being made against the defendant. Under the order of the 21st April, 1883, the commissions had been finished at Shihore, Mowa, Koondla, and Junaghur, and it was only by accident that the commissions at Delwada and Jafferabad had not been finished, because the heavy rain had prevented the special commissioners getting into those places. His client's special commissioner was a vakeel of high standing at Surat, and he objected to be dragged along bad roads in Kattywar in bullock carts, and he was supported in that objection by the plaintiff's special commissioner.

Mr. Inverarity then read the affidavit of Kalabhai Lallubhai, pleader of the High Court, practising at Surat, dated 17th May. With reference to para. 12 of the plaintiff's affidavit, he said:—"At the request of Khoosalral Laljee, the agent of the first defendant at Surat, I introduced him to Keekabhoy Purbhoodas, the editor referred to in the said para., when the said agent in my presence asked the said editor to procure a shorthand writer to take down the notes of evidence taken down at Surat under the said commission, and to hand over the said notes taken down by the said shorthand writer to the said agent duly printed; and on the said editor consenting to do the same, the said agent, Khoosalral, handed over a printed copy of the Guzerati translation of the said interrogatories, cross-interrogatories, and re-interrogatories to the said, and on this occasion I distinctly requested the said editor not to insert any comments of any sort during the pendency of this suit, otherwise proceedings would be taken against him for contempt." He also stated that evidence of a clear and unambiguous character, and directly bearing on the points, had been given under the present mode of examination, and that when examination by interrogatories had been supplemented by *viva voce* question.

The affidavit (22nd May) of Koosalral Laljee, who had been appointed to act as the defendant's agent, in reference to the Surat commission, was also read. He denied that any false reports had been circulated about the plaintiff in Surat, and he said he had deemed it advisable, having regard to the false rumours which Hurjeevandas had been circulating, to distribute copies of the letter he had written to Sir Mungudas in 1877. For the same reason he had caused copies of the *Samachar* report to be circulated. He denied that he had at any time induced the editor and proprietor of a newspaper published at Surat to insert, during the pendency of the commission, articles in favour of the first defendant in connection with the suit. What had really taken place was that he had engaged Keekabhoy to take a verbatim report of the depositions of the witnesses. He was distinctly warned not to comment on the evidence, as he might be charged with contempt of court. A printed copy of the interrogatories was given to him to facilitate him in taking such report. Subsequently, on the advice of the defendants, the arrangement was cancelled, but Keekabhoy had not returned the copy of the interrogatories given to him.

Mr. Inverarity went on to say that Keekabhoy was tried as one of the Surat rioters, and that on being acquitted, with the other man who made an affidavit, he came to Bombay to get subscriptions. A meeting was held in Sir Mungaldas's house, and it proposed to get up a subscription for all the defendants, but these gentlemen, Mr. Keekabhoy and his partner said they wanted the subscriptions for themselves. Sir Munguldas then declined to have anything to do in the matter, and they failed to get up a fund in Bombay.

The affidavit (18th May) of Ameerchund Ruttonjee, the agent of the defendant at Bhownuggur and Shihore, was then read. He denied that a delay had arisen in the execution of the commission at Shihore owing to any default on the part of the defendant. He was not aware that any endeavour had been made to influence public opinion against the plaintiff at Bhownuggur and Shihore, and denied that any false reports prejudicially affecting the character and motives of the plaintiff had been circulating. On the other hand, he complained that Hurjeewundas was specially active in spreading stories which tended to vilify the character of the defendant, and said that he had gone to see several members of the Mahajun at Shihore with the object of inducing them to sympathise with the plaintiff. The Mahajun had recommended the plaintiff to settle the dispute amicably, but he had been prevented from doing so by Hurjeevandas. He also said that *viva voce* questions, in addition to the interrogatories, were put by the commissioners for the purpose of elucidating the answers of the witnesses.

Mr. Inverarity then read the plaintiff's second affidavit, dated the 15th June. He again referred to the report which had appeared in the *Samachar*, and declared it to be incorrect and misleading, inasmuch as it was not a complete report of what had taken place at the hearing of the petition. He complained that at the hearing he had not had an opportunity of stating the causes which had compelled him to leave his father's house, and that being so the report, even if complete, would be necessarily an *exparte* statement. He said that hundreds of the Gujerati translations of the interrogatories used had been printed and distributed to intended witnesses, and that Khoosalrai Laljee had subsequently attempted to get back as many copies of the report, the letter, and interrogatories as he could. He also alleged that the defendant's agents had not only misrepresented the facts as to the allowances offered to him by the defendant, but had circulated malicious falsehoods regarding his character and the motives and intentions of his brother-in-law. He repeated his alleg

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

THE returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday last are favourable. The reserve of notes has increased by £300,000, while the bills discounted £21,800,000 show a fall of £3,900,000. The Bullion is less by £100,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities which stood at 35 per cent. last week, is now 42 per cent. Money continues easy in Lombard-street; three months' sight bills are still discountable in the open market at ⅞ per cent. below the Bank's rate: 3⅜ per cent. is the rate for bills for four months. Rupee Paper is ½ lower, four and four-and-a-half per cent. being quoted £80½ and £83⅜ respectively for one thousand rupees. Three per cent. Consols have further declined ¼ to 99⅝. French Rentes and 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan are unaltered in value. Oriental Bank shares £13; Chartereds, £23; Mercantiles, £16; Hongkongs £58.

In the general Produce markets, Wheat and Seeds remain unchanged. The price for Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has fallen to £33.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady; Surats quiet; arrivals quieter. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 600 bales Surats. There is a drop of 1-16d. in "Fair" and "Good" Dholleras, and ⅛d. in "Good" Hingunghat. Other spot prices are unaltered. Middling Uplands on the spot in New York have recovered 1-16 cents, and "futures" for October 9 points, the closing quotations being 10⅛ cents., for the former and 9·87 cents. for the latter. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	5,895,000	4,612,100	5,622,800
Thursday's receipts	2,000	700	3,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,897,000	4,612,800	5,625,800

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day and rates have further given way 1-32d. all round. The weaker tendency was confirmed by a good many buyers coming forward for Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 7⅞d., while there was very little mercantile paper offering. Calcutta advises very little doing there, Telegraphic Transfers being quoted at 1s. 7 13-32d., six months' Credits 1s. 7 15-16d. Bar Silver is unchanged at 50 7-16d. per oz. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-32d. to 1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.
France, 3 months' sight	2· 08

GOVERNMENT PAPER dull and depressed: 4 per cents. Rs. 99⅜: 4½ per cents. Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Port Cannings have risen to Rs. 350. Mofussils have fallen to Rs. 457½, but some East Indias and Manmar Press shares were sold at the advanced rates of Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 330 respectively. Mill shares are steady. Business is reported in Madras Uniteds at Rs. 3,025; Maragons at Rs. 260; Nationals at Rs. 1,055; Sholapores at Rs. 1,700; Alliance at Rs. 930; and Dhurrumseys at Rs. 592½. There is little doing in other stocks.

COTTON remains quiet, and in the face of a falling market at home shippers do not see their way to continue shipments even at the cheap freights now offered. There has very little business of importance been transacted, and prices show no change whatever. We quote:—

		per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach		Rs. 180
Comrawuttee,	Fine	" 168
Do.	F.G.	" 162
Do.	Good	" 156
Do.	F.G.F.	" 150
Dholleras	Fine	" 170
Do.	F.G.	" 163
Do.	Good	" 155-157
Do.	F.G.F.	" 150
Bengal	Good	" 133
Western	Good	" 155-156
Do.	F.G.F.	" 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good		" 162-163
Compta		" 140-142

LINSEED continues in good request, and owing to the absence of fresh arrivals consequent on the stoppage of traffic on the railways, the price has advanced to Rs. 5-9 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Some business in Guzerat is reported at Rs. 7-1 per cwt. Cawnpore Rs. 6-14.

WHEAT.—The falling-off of stocks in the hands of native dealers has made them firm, and prices for Pessie and Catha descriptions have been further raised a little which has contributed to check business to a certain extent. The reported transactions have consequently been limited. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Ra. 33 to Rs. 34; Yellow Ra. 28 to Rs. 28½; Laskari Ra. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha Rs. 25.

FREIGHT market continues quiet. Canal to Liverpool 17s. 6d., both for Measurement and Wheat ready. For a little forward loading the latter can be done at 15s. to 16s. 3d.. Havre 27s. 6d.: Antwerp 28s. 9.: Marseilles 23s. 9d. Rates for the Mediterranean ports are nominal. London via Cape is quoted 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business is almost at a standstill in the bazaar owing to continuous heavy rains here as well as those reported from up-country.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£ 6	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,140
Akola Press Co	55	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Spinning Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,110
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		300
Colaba Press Co	600	1,500	1,500	50	1,215
Dhulisa P. & G. Co	500	500	all	35	330
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,400
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.a.	2,810
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	600
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	325	250		290
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	457½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 32	220
Name of W. Press	500		500	100	600
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	535
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	200	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,435
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	547½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	133
Alfred Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	550
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	930
Bhowanagur Mills	4,800	100	100	—	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,035
Budnilrad Tg. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	—	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,600	500	500	Rs. 20	750
Coorla Mills	930	50	1,000	Rs. 35	945
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	669½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	880
Do. New issue		125	Rs.125		215
Gokul Baba S. Co.	1,500	500	400	20	670
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		725
Hadustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,160
Hindustan Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,345
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	400		455
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	960
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,210
Khandalah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,100
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100		130
Madras United	950	1,000	1,000	150 p.a.	3,025
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,415
Masagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p. a.	360
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,005
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	767½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	345
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	322½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,700
Soondercbe	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,020
Spinning India	600	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	985
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,045
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	300
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	880

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	£18 3·0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 0 14·6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7·3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13·1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	..	£61	£18	5-5·0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	3,030	100	40	..	42
Bombay cawr Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	11818	100	100	Rs. 5	118 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares	11,000	2,500 500	1,500 300	270 ..	3,700 730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	300	3,800
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. a.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	150	..	266
Meghabai Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	2½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M. Co Ld	30,000	10	10	..	2½
Do. do.	1,000	100	100	..	50
Sandy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	135
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25	Rs. 1	31
Tramber & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,055
Tramber & Co. Ld.,	1,000	100	all	15	100
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25	..	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain D. Corkery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (6th June) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessels.	Commander	From.
13	Inchulva (s)	Corkery	Cardiff, June 6.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
17	Euphrates (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tamea, to London.
Steamer Inchulva, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Colaba, to Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
9 City of London (s). Black ..... Greenock, May 29.
Clan Mackenzie (s) Watson ..... Liverpool, June 2.
Flying Venus .... Jackson .... Rio Janeiro, April 19.
Falls of Clyde ..... Crispin ..... Bombay.
Rajore ..... Lloyd ..... Cape Town, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Steamers Maharani, Comorin, Helmsley, and Abana. Ships Kelvinside and Munster. Barque Hindostan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
10 D. of Buccleuch (s) ..... Calcutta.
Berwickshire ..... False Point.
11 American Man of War Juniata ..... Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hisperia s—100 cases acid, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 25 cases acid, Joosub Cooman; 65 cases acid, Latham Abercombie and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hisperia s—10 casks brasswire, Essoofally Abdoolally; 13 casks copper wire, Owen and Okell; 35 cases copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 13 cases iron safes, Punnett and Co; 18 cases sheet glass and 15 iron plates, John Fleming and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Geelong s—5 cases dye, Cuma Ramjee; 7 cases dye, S. Narayen and Co.
Verona s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 cases burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ravenna s—18 cases clocks, glassware, &c., Rogers and Co.
Bretian Hall s—3 cases mosaic, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khandalla s—10 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co: 50 cases beer, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—73 kegs iron rose nails and 495 boxes window glass, Hasumally Lalljeeya; 21 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 50 cases slate pencil, S. A. S. Dawood; 10 cases note paper, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 200 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 19 cases glassware, Dadabhoy Dewraj.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hisperia s—52½ cwts barley, 200 cwts joowar and 840 cwts wal grain, Heerachund (Narranjee; 25 tons bones, Hudson and Co; 40 bales cotton, C. I. S. W. C.; 10 bales cotton and 25 bales wool, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 38 bales cotton, Khuttanbhoy Damany.
Merton Hall s—30 bales hemp and 48 bales wool, Abdool Ramon Khar Mahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Simla—900 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Thames s—173 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 14 packages Indian condiments, D. P. Batha and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Castledale s—1,500 cwts poppyseed and 1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Trowbridge s—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Surrey s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. Monarch—4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth s—6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 262½ cwts coir yarn, Menahem Megras; 195 cwts horse, Ebrahim Joosub; 2,000 cwts mowra seed, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,999½ cwts linseed and 1,626 cwts groundnuts, Punnett and Co; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, 4,375 cwts rapeseed, 7,500 cwts poppy seed, 10,044 cwts linseed, 900 cwts gingelly seed, and 23,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 18 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 133 chests opium, Tata and Co; 4 chests opium, P. F. Talati; 3 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 63 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Nagnath Juggonath; 5 chests opium, Ramnarun Buldew; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 5 chests opium, Joharmul Moolchund; 54 chests opium, Rogonath Juggonath; 7 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 8 chests opium, N. J. Silas; 15 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 1 chest opium, Tarachund Lachmenaran; 6 chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 8 chests opium, Ganeshall Shobhagmull; 8 chests opium, Husarmull Nursingdas; 8 chests opium, Ramnaron Buldew; 32 chests opium, Soorajmull Buldew; 11 chests opium, J. E. Ezra; 10 chests opium, M. D. Ezakil; 9 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 64 chests opium, Goolraj Singhance; 214 chests opium, Gomapaily Vishvanath; 93 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungoolchund; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Gunesh Venayek; 3 chests opium, J. E. Ezra.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(If Chamber is over by 2 o'clock).
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

371-81—Tyabjee and D.—Gordhundass Walji vs. Ruttonsey Walji—Shamrao P.—Part heards.
370-82—Muljee B. B.—Seevavahoo vs. Vussonji Jewraj—Shapurjee and T.
494-81—Tyabji and D.—Jayshunker Mahadew vs. Munglee and others—Skipsey and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

228-82—Tyabjee and D.—Ardesir Jehangir Framjee vs. Hoerabai and others—H. Bicknell.—Part heard.
397-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kankerya and D. Punnalal Punmchund and others—Macfarlane and E., Skipsey and W.—Part heard.
310-82—Mirza H. Khan—Haridas Odhowjee vs. Sakobai—In person.
For investigation of pauperism.
In person—Narsee Nagoo vs Margoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

July 12.

Barnardiston, Lieut. and Adjt., on leave, from Rangoon.
Camtier, Major, R. A., from leave, from Tasmania.

July 13.

O'Brien, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Bareilly.
Colomb, Lieut., Scottish Rifles, on leave, from Morar.
Hewett, Surg., on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Barnardiston, Lieut. and Adjt., Middlesex, Regt., on leave, to Australia.
Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Bruce, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 13.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 10.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major A. L. Hackett, Civil Surg., Cannanore, and Actg. Surg., Third Dist., Madras, to be Civil Surg., Salem.

Surg.-Major H. J. Hezlett, Civil Surg., Salem, to be Medl. Officer, Ootacamund.

Surg.-Major L. C. Nanney, Medl. Officer, Ootacamund, to be Civil Surg., Cannanore, but to act as Civil Surg., Trichinopoly, until further orders.

Surg.-Major J. B. Thomas, I. R. C. P. L., Civil Surg., Trichinopoly, to act as Civil Surg. and Supdt. of the Jail, Vizagapatam, vice Surg.-Major J. Smith, proceeding on furlough.

Surg. J. W. Evans to officiate as Civil Surg. and Supdt. of the Jail, Cuddalore, as a temporary measure.

Mr. E. Gadsden to act as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist., during the absence of Mr. C. H. Travers on privilege leave, or until further orders.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon'ble C. G. Master, Chief Secy. to Govt., of his seat as Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. F. Webster, Acting Chief Secy. to Govt., to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to the Rev F. Penny in the Gazette of 15th May is cancelled at his own request.

The Rev. J. Black, M.A., to act as Chaplain of Vepery during the absence of the Rev. W. H. Habart on privilege leave.

The Rev. J. W. Cassels, M. A., to act as Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, during the remainder of the absence of the Rev. J. B. Trend, on privilege leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Powell, Asst. Comsr. of Salt Revenue, Godavari, three months' privilege leave from date of relief.

Mr. W. C. Hayne, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Third Grade, in charge of Timevelly Divn., privilege leave on medl. certificate for three months.

Mr. B. McMaster is appointed Fourth Grade Asst. Comsr. of Salt Revenue in the new organization of the Salt Dept., and is posted to the charge of the Masulipatam Div.

Mr. C. Powell, is appointed First-Grade Inspr. in the Salt Dept.

Mr. J. Warner, Inspr, in the Salt Dept., is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade from July 1.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Fund Annuities of July 1883 are granted as follows:—

To retired Bgde.-Surg. R. Dempster (a member on small annuity) and to retired Bgde.-Surg. H. Crocker, M. D. (a member on small annuity), large annuity, from 1st July.

To retired Bgde.-Surg. W. J. Busteed, M. D. The extra small annuity from the date of payment of the balance of minimum.

To Bgde. Surg. H. King, M. B., to Vety. Surg. G. Western, the liberated small annuities, from the date of payment of the balance of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before the 1st Sept.

Col B. R. W. Magrath, S. C., Comsy.-Genl., is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from 16th July.

Surg.-Major J. Smith, I. M. D., Civil Surg., Vizagapatam, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for one year and one hundred and eighteen days, from 10th July.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe.

Col. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, S.C., Comdt., 15th Regt. N. I., arrived at Bombay on 2nd July. Major F. W. Buller, Dist. Supt. of Police, 4th Grade, Etah, North-Western Provinces, arrived at Bombay on 2nd July.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BLINDNESS.

ONE-THIRD of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles, or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street Poona daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and price-list free onapplication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. TIMAVU and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	" 36	"	or "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 6	"	or "	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and bland in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "*" "AGENTS WANTED."

MALABAR HILL, 25th August, 1877.

C. DE VITRE & CO.,

SIRS,—The samples of Tea sent with your letter of the 23rd ultimo I found to be very good, and I will not fail to recommend them.

FRANK H. SOUTER.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHILSTONE—July 11, the wife of W. N. Shilstone, of a son.

DEATH.

DAWSON—July 10, at Igatpuri, Elizabeth May, daughter of E. F. Dawson, Asst. Engineer, Irrigation Department, Dharwar District, aged 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—July 10, at Guntur, Mrs. Thomson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MURRAY—July 8, at Darjeeling, Margaret Stella, daughter of Reg. Murray, Calcutta, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SUFFERER."—Forwarded to the proper authority, who will no doubt see that the complaint receives attention.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

LORD GRANVILLE'S refusal to state whether reinforcements had been sent to Madagascar is so dubious in its import that it would create a good deal of uneasiness but for the ground upon which he justified his reticence. It was inexpedient, he said, to make any declaration upon the point, as there was little doubt that France would make reparation for what he justly stigmatised as the outrages committed. The unsatisfactory side of this latter statement is that it implies that no satisfaction has as yet been given or even promised. That reparation and an apology will be eventually forthcoming must be regarded as certain, but it is strange that the French Government should not have spontaneously proffered explanations for acts so high-handed and so unjustifiable. We are as yet without any intimation of the nature of the pretext for the extraordinary doings of the French Admiral. This omission is as remarkable as any of the circumstances mentioned in Mr. Gladstone's statement to the House of Commons. Evidently Lord Granville has not been able, or at all events has not seen fit, to supply it in his more recent reference to the subject in the House of Lords. It is a pity that Mr. Cameron, the unresting special correspondent, had taken wing from Madagascar for Tongking before this exciting incident had occurred. The world would not have had long to wait for details had he been still on the spot.

IN a second letter which Mr. Wordsworth contributes to our columns to-day, we are glad to find—what indeed we might have taken for granted—that he fully assents to what we said as to the value of that foreign agency of which India has the benefit in carrying on the work of administration, and in the maintenance of her security against the aggression of marauding Powers. He has, he states, defended in conversation with native friends the view of the worth of that agency which we put forward in commenting upon his first letter. There was, it seemed to us, some danger that the fact that India does receive a large and important, even if not a full and overflowing measure of value in return for the heavy payments she is called upon to make, might be overlooked in the discussion of the drawbacks which are alleged against it. That she is able to make those payments at all is in truth due to the security and order, and the development of material appliances essential to the growth of a great commerce which the highly paid foreign agency obtains for her. That India may have too much of a good thing is, of course, conceivable. The tendency has been for some years past to a reduction of the number of Europeans employed under Government. They are being steadily eliminated from the Uncovenanted Service, and their numbers in the Civil Service will be gradually diminished under the operation of Lord Lytton's scheme for meeting the claims of natives to a greater share of government offices. While this process is going on, it is necessary to make it clear to those who desire to hasten its action that what has been paid, and what is now being paid, for that agency is not by any means sheer waste.

Passing from that point, which arose naturally, if incidentally, in the discussion, we have to express our complete agreement with our correspondent in his estimate of the larger and by far the most mischievous section of what he aptly terms the "party of ascendancy" in India. For ourselves we regard a claim to that kind of "ascendancy," which Parliament half a century ago declared should never be tolerated in India, as quite incompatible with the stability of the Imperial ascendancy of the British Government in the country. The spirit which actuates colonists engaged in stamping out and superseding weak and inferior races in remote wilds is incompatible with the settled and orderly administration of an Empire like India. The Government, says Macaulay, must be a despotism, which is true; but he wisely adds that the despotism must be firm and impartial. The rulers must rule; they must not be liable to be overridden and to have their statesmanship set at naught by those few of the leading race who claim to be considered the Mamelukes or Janissaries of the Empire. Those who desire to arrogate to themselves such a position are not the wisest of the Europeans, and it is equally certain that they are not the most numerous, though in times of excitement they are the most noisy. The European in India, from the very nature of things, occupies a vantage ground of which nothing but personal folly or unfitness can deprive him; the prestige of his origin, the fact that the Government is the appanage of men of his race, the well-founded belief in his superior energy and power of sustained exertion; his more effective training for most of the purposes of life, arising from his early contact with the most progressive civilisation of the age; all these things combine to give him a position to which only natives of exceptional gifts can aspire. If he endeavours to substitute for these elements of legitimate ascendancy a coarse and ill-considered claim to ride roughshod over the inhabitants of the country because they are a conquered people, he does not improve his position in the least; he compromises it. Mr. Wordsworth speaks with indignation of the "savages in broad-cloth" who are perpetually reminding the natives that they are a conquered people, and yet denounce them for not being grateful for having been conquered. These people are more inimical to the Imperial Government than all the native editors whom they long to gag. But fortunately they are not, however blatant, the most influential, or even the most numerous, section of the European community. They are without voice in the Government, and have never had a voice in it since the British power was established in this country. Mr. Wordsworth draws a sharp distinction between these "emotional" people, and what he terms the "intellectual" wing of the ascendancy school. As he says, there can be no doubt that the latter secretly curse the former, who throw such discredit on ideas which are not without their plausible side if reasonably stated.

For our part we hold firmly that the great majority of Europeans in this country are not actuated by any desire, either emotional or intellectual, to treat the natives as helots and deny them all rights. And it is well that the fact should be put in the forefront at a time when such incalculable mischief has been done by a handful of lunatics in Calcutta. Our mission here is not to keep India by "blood and iron," but to organise her peoples and bring them, so far as may be, abreast of the civilisation of Europe. For ourselves, we indulge in the hope that the connection between England and India will add immeasurably to the sphere of the influence and usefulness of both. The day is not, perhaps, far distant when the Aryans of India may take, under British leadership, a part in the history of Asia beyond the powers or even the conceptions of Akbar or Aurungzebe. We have spoken of the marauding Powers whom our presence here warns off from India. They may partition Turkey, force treaties upon Persia, annex Tongking, and threaten China; but India they cannot invade without meeting the might of England on the threshold. But this is not sufficient. India, herself guaranteed from peril, may become the instrument of the salvation of the rest of Asia. Her inexhaustible resources in men and material may, in the hands of a new Wellesley, if she and her rulers become one in sympathy and purpose, give reality to that Protectorate over Turkey, which exists on parchment, and to the Protectorate of Persia, which was drafted in treaty form not four years since. With India cooperating in a great work of Asiatic pacification, there will be no anxiety as to the effect of lawless aggression in the Chinese waters; no demented admiral will dare to defy our flag or insult our consuls, there or elsewhere. It is a nobler ideal than that which satisfies the Calcutta agitators of the hour—England supreme in India by virtue of a firm and impartial rule, and India predominant in Asia, as the recompense of the sacrifices and exertions imposed upon her by the Imperial partnership.

Now that a new canal through Egypt has been officially sanctioned, and eight millions sterling are to be advanced by the British Government for its construction, a question arises which is of some moment to the present holders of canal shares. How will this movement affect the profits of the present canal? Until

TELEGRAMS.

NEW LOAN OF TWO-AND-A-HALF CRORES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* just issued announces that the Viceroy has determined to borrow two hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees at four per cent. for the public service. All the conditions which apply to the promissory notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1865 will apply to the notes for this loan. Tenders will be received by the Comptroller-General up till 14th August, and must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500. The conditions under which this loan will be raised, tenders received, and allotments made, are much the same as usual.

THE JURISDICTION BILL.

The whole of the opinions of local Governments on the Jurisdiction Bill have been received.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The services of Brigade Surgeon J. Brake are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Brevet Major F. C. Burton, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Brigade Major *vice* Holmes.

In the 2nd Punjab Infantry Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington is appointed commandant, *vice* Tyndall. Major Mackinnon succeeds Colonel Codrington, but continues to officiate as commandant of the 4th Punjab Infantry pending further orders. Colonel Codrington being on furlough, Colonel W. C. Chowne, officiates until his return.

The following officers have been granted leave to Europe :—Lieutenant-Colonel Crscroft, for two years ; Major T. J. Quin, for 213 days ; and Deputy Surgeon-General Beatson, for 183 days.

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INSULT TO BRITISH OFFICIALS AT TAMATAVE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Lord Granville, in the House of Lords last night, said it was inexpedient to make a statement as to whether reinforcements had been ordered to Madagascar, as there was little doubt, his lordship said, that France would make reparation for the outrages committed.

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of ship-owners held here to-day, a resolution was adopted, condemning the agreement with M. de Lesseps because of its one-sided character. The resolution states that the English position as regards the Canal remains unimproved, and that the representation of England at the Board is inadequate. The reduction of the tolls is also regarded as remote.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph in this morning's issue, stating that the Ameer of Afghanistan is to receive a subsidy of twelve lakhs from the Indian Government.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

TRIESTE, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat arrived here to-day, and landed the Bombay mails of the 19th ult., which will be delivered in London on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from Suez, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Fair Dholleras	3½d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4 per cent. ,,	89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department, combined....£11,600,000, Inc. £300,000
Bills Discounted ..... £21,800,000, Dec £980,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined .....£32,900,000, Dec £160,000
The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.
Arrival—Mascotte.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

QUEEN'S BARRACK.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

M.S.—Manilla land lines still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(THURSDAY, NIGHT, July 12.

10 p.m.	76·1

FRIDAY, July 13.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	75·2
4 p.m.	76·4

THE P. and O. Company have received intimation by telegraph that the s.s. Ancona, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday, 12th instant.

THE adjourned hearing of the summons in the suit of Jugmohundas Munguldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, calling upon the defendant to show cause why an order of the Court should not be varied so that the witnesses in the commissions which have not yet been executed should be examined *viva voce* instead of on interrogatories, took place before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers yesterday. Mr. Inverarity, for the defence, maintained that the order could not be varied, and that the court had no discretion in the matter ; and Mr. Budroodin, for the plaintiff, contended that the object of the summons was simply supplementary to the order of the Court, so that *viva voce* questions could be put to witnesses in addition to interrogatories. His lordship reserved his decision.

An alleged organized conspiracy to defeat justice and to defraud the rightful owners of a large fortune was the subject of inquiry in an appeal heard before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West at the High Court three days ago. The question for determination was whether a boy put up as Jitsangjee Jhakeree of Janod, who was stated to have died at Surat in July 1881, was the real Thakore or an impostor. In November 1881, two native ladies, Ramabai and Ruttanbai, applied to the District Court of Surat for a certificate of heirship to the estate of Jitsangjee, Thakore of Janod, who was alleged to have died. The application was transferred for disposal to Mr. S. Hammick, Assistant Judge of Broach. He was not informed of there being any unusual circumstances connected with the case ; and after recording the formal evidence of the death of Jitsangjee and the relationship of the applicants, his step-mothers, Mr. Hammick ordered a certificate to be granted. Before the document was issued, a vakil appeared before his honour on behalf of the brother of the maternal grandfather of Jitsangjee, asserting that the boy was alive, and that the story of his death was false. The order granting the certificate was suspended ; and a further long inquiry was held as to whether Jitsangjee, whose heir the two ladies declared themselves to be, was really alive or dead. The result of the inquiry was that Mr. Hammick found that the boy put up by the opponent was an impostor ; and a certificate of heirship was subsequently granted to the applicants. The opponent appealed to the High Court ; and the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West, after hearing the arguments of counsel, confirmed the decision of Mr. Hammick.

THE only question which occupied the Municipal Corporation yesterday was that of the extension of Mr. Ollivant's leave of absence for a further period of three months. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee brought forward a proposition to the effect that the extension of leave should be granted to the Municipal Commissioner, in order to enable him, while on leave in Europe, to examine and inquire into the system of municipal administration in England and in Paris, more especially with regard to the systems of water-supply, drainage, and conservancy, including the inspection of incinerators for the destruction of rubbish. Dr. Blanc seconded the proposition, which, after a long debate, was carried.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday, intimating that the Kankrakharee break, up to the bridge on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line had been repaired, but the line was not yet fit for use. The Sion break, on the other side of Surat, will take some days yet to repair.

THE Salvationists are advertising, as a great attraction at their meeting place, the appearance of a "Hallelujah Hindoo," who relates "his marvellous story."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has consented to open the Poona Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures, and to distribute prizes to the successful competitors.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Madras to the effect that Sir James Gordon arrived in London in the P. and O. s.s. Clyde on the 10th inst., and had improved in health on the voyage.

A NEW map of "Turkistan and the country between Russian and British Dominions in Asia" has been issued from the office of the Trigonometrical Survey.

A NOTICEABLE feature in the Local Authorities' opinions on the Jurisdiction Bill, it is stated, is that Bengal and Assam will be content with nothing short of the withdrawal of the measure. The last reports to be received were those from Burmah, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News*, the latest report from Simla as to the course to be adopted by the Government of India in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill is something perfectly new. It is said that, instead of persevering with the Jurisdiction Bill, the Government incline to pass an Act giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction over European British subjects in India ; but it would leave the appointment of these Justices of the Peace to the discretion of the various administrations. This may be, as the *News* describes it, "undoubtedly ingenious," but its improbability is even greater than its ingenuity.

THE judgment passed in the case of the sowars of the Viceroy's body-guard who were charged with assaulting the Bunnias of Dehra, by Mr. Laidman, the Assistant Magistrate of that station, which, it will be remembered, acquitted all the accused but one, has been referred to the Provincial High Court for revision by the Sessions Judge of Saharunpur, and the matter will come before the Hon'ble Douglas Straight immediately. Meantime those who are of opinion that the rioters escaped too easily may be consoled, the Allahabad paper suggests, by the knowledge that the Commandant of the body-guard has administered justice in a more comprehensive but less critical fashion by punishing the whole regiment with exemplary severity.

GOVERNMENT have issued a Resolution on the subject of the representation of the Bombay Presidency at the Fisheries Exhibition. Dr. MacDonald, as Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, was entrusted with the work of collecting specimens of such articles, &c., as could be supplied from this Presidency. The total expenditure in connection with the collection, preparation, and carriage of the Bombay exhibits was Rs. 2,853. The work is stated to have been difficult and very much of a technical character, and was divided between Dr. MacDonald, Mr. H. Wenden, District Engineer G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Murray, Curator of the Municipal Library and Museum of Kurrachee. The following gentlemen also gave valuable assistance :—Mr. Lawrence, C.S. and Captain C. W. H. Sealy, at Aden ; Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S. ; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S. ; Colonel J. Hills, C.B., R.E. ; Mr. Riddell, C.E., Mr. G. Vidal, C.S. ; Mr. F. Gleadow, Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S. ; Mr. McCann, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Mr. T. E. S. Jones, and Mr. B. A. Gupte. The Secretary of State is to be requested to arrange at the close of the Exhibition for the return to Bombay of the collection of 135 birds sent to England for the purpose of being stuffed for exhibition, in order that it may be deposited in the Victoria-Albert Museum, "where it is likely to prove a valuable acquisition." The thanks of Government have been communicated to Messrs. Wenden and Murray, "for their valuable services ;" and Dr. MacDonald is thanked "for the zeal and ability with which he has carried out the important work entrusted to him."

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of May last and for the first two months (April and May) of the financial year 1883-84, show that in May the grand total of imports, including treasure, rose to Rs. 5,38,40,231, and of exports Rs. 9,47,84,287. The imports show a falling off as compared with the corresponding month of last year, when the total was Rs. 6,78,41,059 (the decrease consequently being Rs. 1,40,00,828), while in exports there was a considerable increase this year, of Rs. 1,21,64,644 for the single month. For the two months April and May this year the total imports amounted to Rs. 10,95,61,448, or Rs. 1,48,74,540 less than for the corresponding two months of 1882. The exports for the two months were Rs. 18,19,21,678, showing an advance of Rs. 2,00,78,731 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE recent skirmish with Nagas has suggested to the *Englishman* the reflection that Eastern Bengal is not over strongly garrisoned, in case of an *émeute*. "Between Chittagong and Kachar, a long distance, there are many wild tribes that would think little of making a raid into the plains, yet for this immense length of frontier we have not a single soldier ready at hand in case of trouble. There was until lately a regiment or part of one at Dhaka, and which was fairly placed there, but it was withdrawn some time ago and now, if we need a force other than that of the police, it can be got nearer than Calcutta, and after delay that may cause serious results."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper :—"As locusts have again appeared in the Deccan and in other parts of India in numbers sufficient to do serious harm to the crops, could not some method of making use of them be tried ? It is said that they can be made into a very good curry ; and as the method, now being introduced into the Bombay Presidency, of catching them wholesale by means of canvas screens is likely to be successful, could not some one devise a method of curing them in some way, so as not only to allow of their being eaten by low-caste natives, but also by thousands of others who may in time be led to make frequent use of well-prepared potted locusts ?"

AN Electric Lighting Company has been formed at Shanghai, and it held its first general meeting lately, when a report was submitted stating that "a remunerative contract has been made with the Municipal Council, and the Company has promise of sufficient outside support to justify the belief that its success is assured." It further appears that as soon as the Company is placed "in good running order" in Shanghai it is intended to extend its operations in China and Hongkong. The Brush Company is the parent of the local company which has been formed in Shanghai.

THE Melbourne *Argus* states that a conference on the subject of inter-colonial free trade has been begun between the Chambers of Commerce and of Manufactures.

ASHWICK VICARAGE, near Bath, lately built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the Rev. I. B. D'Aguilar, recently a Chaplain on the Bengal establishment, was struck on the 9th June by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm, and set on fire. Mr. D'Aguilar's daughter (Mrs. Crookshank) and her two children were in the Vicarage at the time, and were providentially saved, but half the house and nearly all the property were destroyed.

MR. CECIL V. SHADBOLT and Colonel Beaumont were to make an attempt, on June 23 to photograph London from a balloon, the ascent being made from Lillie-bridge Grounds.

THE Australian papers to hand by the last mail contain some particulars of the proposals for improving the colonial defences. Major Sargood, who holds a seat in the Victorian Cabinet without office, who is an old volunteer officer, and who has always taken very great interest in the force, has, at the request of his colleagues, prepared a defence scheme for the consideration of the Cabinet, and which has already been approved of by the Premier. It is understood that he proposes that the present volunteer force shall be disbanded, and that a volunteer militia shall be established in its place. The men will be paid for each day they are drilled, the total payment to be about £10 per annum per man. The command is to be entrusted to a staff obtained from the Imperial army which will serve in Australia for a limited time. The Imperial Government has been asked to second for service in Victoria a major of artillery to be colonel-commandant, a captain of artillery, and one of infantry as instructors in their respective branches, a brigade-major, a second artillery captain for the permanent artillery corps, and a number of non-commissioned officers. With the assistance of these Imperial officers a school of instruction for the local officers will be established. The total number of the proposed new force is 3,030. Major Sargood further recommends (1) that in accordance with the recommendation of the Sydney commission, the Imperial Government should be asked to detach an officer of rank to act as military adviser and inspector of the local forces of the Australian colonies ; (2) that a federal factory for the manufacture of such ammunition as can be produced here should be established ; (3) that power should be taken in all the colonies to allow the local forces to serve together ; (4) alleged breaches of discipline to be determined by a tribunal consisting of the senior military and naval officers, and the head of the ordnance branch ; (5) the defence vote to be made a special appropriation. For the naval defence of the colony several new vessels have been ordered. A large gun-boat, Victoria, a small gun-boat, Albert ; a large torpedo-boat, Childers ; and two small torpedo-boats Nepean and Lonsdale. In addition, it is proposed to obtain guns to place upon the new steam-launches of the Government and the Harbour Trust departments, and following the Imperial policy, arrangements will be made to suitably arm some of the fastest inter-colonial steamers, should an emergency occur. With a view to rendering the turret-ship Cerberus more effective, Major Sargood is considering a proposal to replace her 18-ton guns with 26½-ton guns.

A TELEGRAM had been received at Paris from Cairo, before the last mail left England, stating that the negotiations between the Egyptian and the English Governments together, with the Suez Canal Company, concerning the land to be conceded to the Canal Company, the tariffs, and other questions connected with the cutting of a second canal by M. de Lesseps's Company, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

MORMONISM is evidently flourishing. Several of the highest dignitaries of the Mormon Church arrived in Denver on the 7th of June from Salt Lake City. The party comprises Joseph F. Smith and one wife and Brigham Young. Woodruff and Young are members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, Morgan is president of the Southern States Mission, and Taylor is a son of President John Taylor. They were *en route* to Conejos county, Colorado, to inspect the Mormon colony there, and to arrange for the purchase of more land for the use of the converts now crowding into Utah. Brigham Young, in an interview, said : "Reports from our labourers in the vineyards of this country and Europe warrant the expectation of fully 20,000 converts this year."

A BRISK slave trade appears to be carried on in Morocco. At Rabat, early in June, fifty young slaves arrived on their way to Marquinez. At that place they would be prepared for the duties of keepers of the harem for Moorish masters, but only about one-third of them would survive the cruelties to which they are subjected before being sold for this purpose. At Rabat nearly 800 human beings are sold in the public mart yearly, and at Salee, which is only on the other side of the river, a much larger number are disposed of. Three slaves were recently sold in the streets of Tangier. The prices paid for them were twenty-five dollars, thirty-two dollars, and fifty-seven dollars respectively.

THE gentlemen who are interested in the attempt at ostrich farming in the North-West Provinces, to which we lately called attention, will be interested to read the following announcement, taken from a Melbourne paper :—"Another consignment of feathers from Messrs. Officer's ostrich farm, on the Murray, has been prepared. It is valued at £400. There are over 100 birds on the farm, not including young ones. Some of the ostriches have two broods in a year of 10 to 12 chicks in each. The feathers are cut, as a rule, every eight months."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE military authorities in Burmah are undecided as to the site for the new sanitarium. A telegram from Rangoon, July 10, says :—Twantay Konedan inside of Elephant Point, which is much praised, has been visited by Major-General Prendergast, who proceeds to-day to Moulmein and will visit Amherst.

HONORARY MAJOR MCFARLANE, Paymaster, 9th Lancers, will be placed on the retired list on the 16th instant.

LIEUTENANT WHITTALL, Leinster Regiment, has been appointed to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as a probationer, Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN C. A. R. SAGE and Lieutenants E. De Brath and H. B. Nemston, Bengal Staff Corps, have completed a course of Musketry Instruction at Hythe.

THE following removals have been made :—Lieutenants Taylor and Tracy, Royal West Surrey, both to the 2nd Battalion, and Lieutenant Richards, Border Regiment, to the 1st Battalion ; all come out next trooping season.

LIEUTENANTS SIR G. T. CAMPBELL and H. C. Legh, King's Royal Rifle Corps, are permitted to exchange into the 2nd and 4th Battalions respectively.

BRIGADE COMMANDS IN INDIA.

IN referring to the appointment of Colonel W. K. Elles, C. B., to the command of the Nagpore Brigade of the Madras Army, we complained that the old custom of giving brigades to senior colonels who were serving in India had been set aside, and that men were now brought out to India to fill these coveted appointments. We have discovered, however, that there is some reason for the new departure in the rule which limits regimental commands to five years. It appears that, in practice, this rule allowed no officer of the rank of full colonel to be in India, except those belonging to the Royal Artillery, and it would be manifestly unfair to give the Gunners a monopoly of these Indian brigade commands. Under the new rules there are only three (Queen's) colonels in the Madras Presidency eligible for brigade commands, and all these have but recently reached the rank of colonel. It is wisely laid down that no officer shall be appointed to a brigade command unless he shall have served a certain time in India, and shall have held command of a regiment, or some high position on the Staff.—*Madras Mail.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 12.—The barometric changes continue irregular. Over parts of the Punjab the pressure has increased briskly, and over parts of Bombay and Burmah slightly, but elsewhere it has decreased. A cyclonic disturbance at present slight, has been formed off Orissa. The winds are unchanged ; the south-west current still brings up heavy rain to the west coast, and moderate rain has fallen over the peninsula, the lower part of the Punjab, and the upper part of the North-West Provinces ; but elsewhere the weather is still dry. During the 1st and morning of the 2nd July, 21 inches of rain fell at Chikalda. Rain to-day :—Mangalore, 4 inches ; Saugor Island and Rutnagherry, 3 inches ; Sialkote, Sutna, Bombay, Cochin, Mercara, and Thayetmyo, 2 inches ; Ludhiana, Goa, Kurnool, and Moulmein, 1 inch ; Delhi, Rajkote, and Secundrabad, ½ inch. Previously, Saugor had not less than-Rs. 500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October, 1883. (*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May, 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May, 1883.

The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (*a*), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates with coupons attached and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June, 1881 (*i.e. The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May*, 1865). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May, 1884.

It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

Gailed, Jaffna, Ceylon, and Calcutta.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	31 26	38 51	35 44	39 96
12 Thursday	2 30	.....	.....	.....
13 Friday	5 12	4 55	5 82	
Total	33 68	43 63	40 39	45 78
Corresponding date last year.....	45 7	52 14	50 65	53 81

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 5 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(13TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to sea level. At 10 a.m.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity and force at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·578	87·0	W S W	32		0·00
Surat	·639	81·0	S W	13		0·05
Bombay	·716	78·6	W N W	12		3·99
Ratnagherry	·778	76·3	W S W	..		7·49
Karwar	·808	75·6	W	Moderate		1·68
Mangalore ...	·870	74·5	Calm	...		2·83
Calicut	·883	75·6	N	5		1·65
Cochin	·892	77·1	N W	..		2·97
Masulipatam	·604	83·8	N W	18		0·12
Madras.....	·715	82·3	W S W	6		0·45
Negapatam ..	·735	82·9	S W	6		0·00

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the fund and the public are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	48,084	4
Amount paid on the 12th instant :—		
Messrs. Nerandas Rajaram & Co.	1,000	0
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.	750	0
Messrs. Jaffer Suleiman & Co.	500	0
,, Vibhoocundas and Thacordas Atmaram	500	0
Mr. Cookerdas Nurandas	500	0
,, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy	500	0
,, Nowrojee Ardeser Dawar	300	0
,, Allanbhoy Munjee	151	0
,, Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas	100	0
,, Dr. Shaik Bader Cassim	100	0
The Clerks of Messrs. Chalk and Walker	55	0
Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee	51	0
Bai Navabai Cursetjee Panthukey Charity Fund	50	0
Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers	50	0
Dr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee	50	0
A Vutnee	30	0
Mr. B. F. Bhaisahib	30	0
Mr. Valichund Jolabchund	25	0
A Zoroastrian	25	0
Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta	25	0
A Zoroastrian widow	25	0
Mr. ,, ...	25	0
Mr. Merarjee Jaitha	25	0
,, Kutlijee Framjee Dubas	25	0
,, Limjee D. Furdoonjee	25	0
,, Shapoorjee Ardesir Tarapoorwala ..	25	0
,, Ardesir Framjee	25	0
,, Cooverjee Sapoorjee	25	0
,, Nanabhoy Vicajee	25	0
A Parsee	25	0
Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha	20	0
A Hindoo	20	0
Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Commissariat wala	21	0
,, Nusserwanjee Cojajee	15	0
,, Mooljany Koondunmull Inderbhai ...	10	0
,, Megjee Luxmidass	10	0
,, Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee	10	0
,, Ramanand Bhagwandhunkur	10	0
,, Hormusjee Manockjee Mehta	10	0
,, Dewjeebhoy Canjee	10	0
,, Hunsraj Visondass	7	0
,, Fulchund Khoobhaidas	5	0
,, Ramdas Odhavdas	5	0
,, Thacoredas Telaram	5	0
,, Jadowjee Purmanand	5	0
Bai Kasibai, daughter of Cursondas Caldandas	5	0
Mr. Mooljee Keordas	2	0
,, Rustomjee Khursedjee	3	0
,, Visram Visondas	1	0
,, Rajoomull	0	8
Total Rs....	53,299	12

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
BHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VISHOOCOMDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th July, 1883.

THE 2½ CRORES LOAN.

A NOTIFICATION, dated Simla, 13th July, states :—The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service. The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1865, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1865 will apply to the notes to be now issued.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 rupees or multiples of 500 rupees.

Each tender must be addressed, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan*, 1883." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited ; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled ; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at a specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller-General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th August, 1883 ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders : provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 250.

To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August, 1883 ; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the head offices of banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows :—Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883 : Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883 : Instalment III.—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883 : and allotment certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

(The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.)

Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the head office of one of the banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of these banks, or into any public treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid-up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than-Rs. 500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October, 1883. (*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May, 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May, 1883.

The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (*a*), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates with coupons attached and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June, 1881 (*i.e. The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May*, 1865). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May, 1884.

It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

ELOPEMENT FROM SIMLA.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on July 6, says :—"There have been more thrilling things to talk of this week than municipal politics. The tongue of gossip has been set going at last ; there is no denying it. If one were asked to name one topic which would be certain to find a place in the conversation at every dinner-table in Simla to-night, I am afraid that subject would be the elopement. Yes, there has been a veritable elopement ; nothing that you need shrink to hear, however, ladies and gentlemen,—no stealing of the ewe lamb from the forbidden fold, but a genuine runaway match of the good old-fashioned school. She had come up from the plains but a few short weeks ago ; and they did not deny that she was both young and fair. He, too, though a visitor, was a figure familiar to all the Mall and ridge know well that manly form, whether he went on foot or bestrode the swift steed. Why the attachment should not have terminated in the ordinary way, at Christ Church on the 2nd instant by the Reverend Blank, it is difficult to explain. Perhaps, as in the song, there was "a stern parient" in the way ; perhaps it was merely an instance of unconscious revolt against the conventionality of the age. However it may be, they met at the Tonga Office one fine morning at five, like the Chief of Ulva's Isle and Lord Ullin's daughter—the speedy tonga bore them soon beyond recall, and having only the Queen's own, and not Loch Awe, they were safe in Umballa and married before the day was out. To sentimental people this little event has given immense pleasure ; and possibly even for the principals there is a sense of delight in setting the opinion of the world at defiance, and an exhilarating excitement that cakes and favours can never give. But it is no doubt as well that there should be formal weddings too ; and on mature consideration, I am inclined to think that there is a good deal to be said in favour of the recognised system."

THE COST OF IRISH AGITATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a London paper :—"Mr. Patrick Egan has furnished President Sullivan, of the Irish National League of America, with a detailed statement of the funds subscribed in Ireland for various purposes connected with the land agitation. Twenty-seven thousand pounds were subscribed directly to the central funds of the Land League, and, in addition, the Ladies' Land League received over £9,000. The considerable sum of £80,000 was subscribed and spent locally in the work of organisation and agitation, and £18,000 was specially collected for the State Trial Defence Fund on the occasion of the abortive trial of Mr. Parnell and others. For the sustenance of the suspects imprisoned under Mr. Forster's *régime*, £25,000 was collected, and a similar amount was gathered in aid of the Dublin Exhibition of last year. In all, the Irish people themselves subscribed in less than three years a sum of over £220,000 for political purposes. The Irish in America in the same period forwarded to Ireland for similar purposes £157,000, and about £10,000 was received from Australia, making a total of £397,000 subscribed in aid of the agitation conducted by Mr. Parnell. To this total must be added sums contributed for the relief of distress, of which £59,000 was sent from the United States. The financial statement was furnished by Mr. Egan in order to establish the fact that the greater portion of the money spent in agitation was subscribed by the Irish in Ireland."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, and wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS FRANCE.

THE *North China Herald* publishes a long statement, which "has been handed to us by a high Chinese official now in Shanghai with a request for its insertion in these columns. As it embodies the arguments of the Government upon the matter in disp

in the swim with them, named Yung Ding-koh, a native of Kiangse, was captured about a fortnight ago; he was tried on the charge of conspiracy, and was beheaded. He leaves a son who is a graduate of the second degree, and who is now in gaol. Yung made a confession in which, he stated that the conspirators counted in their ranks a Viceroy, a Lieutenant-Governor, and many others of high rank, numbering about 170 official scattered throughout China. The men who were captured in Hankow during the panic there were people of bad character but were not connected with the pretender. Yung also stated that when Tsu reached his 22nd birthday, the rebellion would burst forth.

The officials at Hankow and Wuchang first got word of the disturbance there through a military mandarin who was in disgrace; he had been asked by the pretender's military men to join them in the hope that he could bring over to their side a large number of soldiers. Instead of joining them, he reported the matter to the Viceroy at Wuchang. The informer was an ensign before being degraded; now he is promoted to the rank of major. Since then he has been shot at and wounded, but not seriously. The Chinese say that he was shot by the spirit of some of the men recently executed, but it is more likely that the shot was fired by a live conspirator than by a ghost.

Another of the band of conspirators Chin Sa-wo, is a native of a place about 20 miles north of Hankow; he was captured a short time ago, and is now in gaol awaiting trial on the charge of threatening to burn the foreign settlement of Hankow. This man was at one time No. 1 stevedore in the employ of one of the foreign shipping firms at Hankow.—*Celestial Empire.*

A PUGNACIOUS EDITOR.

THE excitement amongst Frenchmen in Saigon in connection with the Tonquin troubles has led to a misunderstaning between the editors of the two local papers. We quote as follows from the *Independant de Saigon*:—

"After the way in which M. Cardi declared in No. 2 of the *Saigonnais* that he would sign his articles in future when that would be useful I thought there now would be found a man of whom one could ask an explanation of the contents of his journal. So, on Sunday morning, after having read No. 23 of his paper and found once more over the signature of Cardi a parcel of gross slanders I sent Messrs. Karl Schroeder and Gardes to demand satisfaction for what I considered an insult.

It appears that M. Cardi can abuse and sign but does not fight, for here is the letter in which Messrs. Schroeder and Gardes inform me of the unsuccess of their mission.

Saigon, 10th June, 1883.

MON CHER VIENOT,—We presented ourselves at M. le Dr. J. Cardi's house according to your request to explain to him that you were offended by an article which he had published in the *Saigonnais* on the previous day, commencing with these words. 'Since the beginning of military operations, in Tonquin' and finishing by 'We must protest against the infamies published in the *Independant*.'

We asked him in your name to retract what he had written or to name two of his friends to arrange with us for the satisfaction you demanded.

He replied that he had nothing to retract nor any satisfaction (reparation) to give you; that if you considered yourself defamed, you could do what he had already done in regard to your case, prosecute him before the competent tribunals.—

(Signed.) KARL SCHROEDER.
" P. GARDES.

This attitude of M. Cardi does not surprise me much; he has always held the same since he began writing to the papers, only I think he is mistaken when he states that he has applied to the Courts for redress for defamation. As for myself I recollect certain articles, very precise, which he swallowed, being unwilling to expose himself to the danger of having the facts with which he was reproached proved.

In conclusion, I must inform the readers of the *Independant* and the *Saigonnais*, that considering the attitude adopted by M. Cardi I shall in future take no notice of his abuse but regard it with contempt till the day when I will finish by giving the correction usually given to men of his stamp."

E. VIENOT.

QUARREL BETWEEN CEYLON PLANTERS.

WE are glad to observe that the case Borron *vs.* Dickson which was allowed to be commented on very freely in the columns of a contemporary, has been amicably settled. The defendant wisely tendered an apology, and the complainant generously accepted it. We received the following by wire:—

Borron's case has been settled through the interposition of friends. The case was withdrawn, and the following apology tendered and accepted:—

" Kandy, 4th July, 1883.

" A. G. K. Borron, Esq.

" Sir,—I beg to express my deep and sincere regret for the great wrong I have done to you and for the unwarrantable assault which I committed upon you by allowing my angry feelings to get the better of my judgment. Considering the position in which you stand towards me, I hope and trust that you will forgive me for the injury done and for the scandal which has been caused by my conduct, of which I am heartily and truly sorry.

" I also beg to express my deep regret that I did not avail myself of the opportunity allowed me in Colombo of making amends and apologizing for my conduct towards you, just after the commission of the assault.

" I agree to make compensation by paying all expenses incurred by you in connection with the criminal case now pending against me.

" I trust that you will forget the past and accept the apology which I now tender.

" (Signed) THOMAS DICKSON."

—*Ceylon Examiner.*

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

WE learn under date of May 19 that the camp at Gebelain is broken up, and the army concentrated at Douan, 18 miles from Kowa. General Hicks daily received chiefs of Jugara tribes, who tender their submission and send cattle for the troops. They were utterly discomfited since the death of the six chiefs. One was lying wounded three hours from Kowa, with 200 men; but General Hicks had no cavalry to take him. The Sennaar campaign was over. The Khedive sent a congratulatory letter, thanking the forces. With Abd-el-Kader on the Blue Nile and General Hicks, on the White, the rebels have been crushed. They boasted they would wait at Gebelain, but fled at the approach of Hicks Pacha to Kordofan. The Kordofan campaign will not take place until the end of the rainy season in July. Then the forces will march against the Mahdi. The English officers will be employed at Khartoum in musketry instruction, for it was arranged that all the army should return shortly to that place.

Our special correspondent sends us a fuller account of the late battle than that which he was able to send off in a hurried despatch which left half an hour after the engagement:—Leaving the Fort of Kowa on the 23rd April our first day's march was rather long as an initiatory opening to a campaign. The heat was excessive, and even the sun-born fellah soldier, who works stripped under the burning rays of the Delta, lagged wearily behind, and in many instances gave in altogether. During the afternoon I saw more than one instance of sunstroke among the officers, but they invariably revived after a short rest under the shade of a tree, and a copious drenching of tepid Nile water. The next day the march, which bore due south, following the course of the river, was a short one, and the following morning we were joined by General Hicks Pacha, who had gone in advance by steamer to reconnoitre the banks of the river, which we never left far distant on our right, and to pick up from the friendly Shillocks what information he could of the movement of the enemy. He now came with the news that a considerable body of the rebels had left their position at Gebelain, and were advancing to meet us, I should mention that the country through which we had hitherto marched was arid, scorched, and cracked into deep seams, although so near the Nile. The Sakiehs," or irrigating wheels, had long ceased to work; the villages were charred and blackened ruins. General Hicks Pacha, as chief of the staff, really commander-in-chief of the Soudan Field Force, now landed with the rest of his English officers. Three days we remained in camp, protected by a slight trench and "zereba," or abattis, of thorn branches. On the second afternoon there was a call to arms; the assembly sounded: the enemy were seen advancing through a wooded stretch one thousand yards distant. This first alarm did much to reassure the British officers. The square was rapidly and silently formed, and over 4,000 rifles in readiness, while at each corner at intervals of the line were placed the Nordenfeldts, the rifled howitzers, and the rocket tubes. As the enemy disclosed himself in circling groups on the edge of the wooded belt the rockets and howitzers opened fire; and whether our practice was good or indifferent it had the effect of quickly dispersing the troops of horsemen, which in all probability were unsupported, and merely consisted of a strong reconnoitring party.

On the 28th April we broke camp, hearing that the enemy were waiting for us in a wood, on the skirt of which we should have to pass, unless we ignored the necessity of clinging to the Nile and keeping the force supplied with water. Well, as we approached the evily-reputed spot—the *quet-apens* where we were all to be massacred—the square was kept in close formation, with camels and baggage in the centre, and mounted Basm-Bazouks were kept well in advance to feel the way. But no enemy showed himself throughout the march, and in the afternoon we encamped on the river bank close to the still burning and fortified village of Marabia. But the morrow was to be our great day, though when we broke camp at sunrise on the morning of the 29th few believed we should meet the enemy, who were supposed to be retiring precipitately to their rendezvous at Gebelain. It was there we expected to meet them in formidably entrenched strongholds. About an hour from Marabia Colonel Farquhar and Captain Massey, who had been reconnoitring some distance in front, rode rapidly in and reported the enemy to be advancing. They were quickly followed by the Bashi-Bazouk scouts and mounted dromedary men. General Hicks and his English staff soon had the square solidly formed and prepared. As usual, all baggage, camels, and camp followers were in the centre. The position we occupied could not have been better had it been purposely chosen—an open plain with no wooded cover nearer than 800 yards. The prompt formation of the men was satisfactory in the extreme, and all were apparently ready for the fight. There is no question as to the good moral effect produced by the presence of a handful of British officers. The white helmet made itself conspicuous, and the fellah soldier glanced now and again over his shoulder to this reassuring rallying point. There they are in the openings of the woods, 800 yards in front—there they are, a confused crowd of horsemen and footmen, breaking, with no effort of organization, from their cover. Zuiah! fly a couple of rockets, followed by the sharp bang of a section of howitzers. Eagerly we watched the effect, but the rockets burst upon our own men, and though the shells had been nicely timed, they seemed to make but little impression. Breaking from cover, the enemy sweeps with an inward curve right and left, his extreme flanks converging towards the opposing angles of our square. Now file-firing commences from the front directly assailed, the men having been cautioned to aim low. Nearer they swept, horse and foot closing on either flank, but as they came within our zone of fire they buited forward, hit to death. The Nordenfeldts have now got to work, and within a few minutes the leading mob—for it was but that—fell in piles. But fanaticism knows no check. The chosen chiefs of the Mahdi were there, followed by their men. They staggered to the front, to break into a furious gallop straight for our death-dealing square while in their rear swiftly sped the faithful spearmen.

Onward they came, having their banner, inscribed with the Mahdi's own rendering of the Koran; but the Khedive's troops, encouraged by their English officers, had now no fear. They had seen the charm-protected enemy bite the dust under their fire. Allah and the true Prophet were with them, and they hurled defiance in answer to the fanatical apostrophising of the rebellious sheikhs. And what dauntless men were they! Right up to the cannon's mouth, right up to the rifle muzzle, dauntless they rode encouraging their followers with the promise of Paradise to break our square. But Nordenfeldts and Remingtons are no respecters of creeds or fanatical idiosyncrasies. Sheik after sheikh went down with his banner, although the Mahdi had assured each he was invulnerable, and their faithful but misguided followers fell in circles around the chiefs they blindly followed. Twelve of the most prominent leaders—nine from Sennaar and three from Kordofan—have left their bones to whiten on the battlefield, amidst 300 of their followers. These were the men whom the Mahdi had declared proof against the Turkish bullets. Those who have escaped, especially the wounded, have now leisure to think the matter over; and I fancy, as I continue the incidents of the battle and the after-march to Gebelain, I shall be able to show that the results of the Khedival victory have been immense.—*Daily News.*

THE SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

THE statement below shows that the troubles in Egypt, whatever harm they may have done in other quarters, have not resulted in loss to the Suez Canal Company. During the year 1882, 3,198 vessels, of a total of 7,122,125 tons gross, passed through the Canal. The total movement of navigation and receipts for each year since the opening were as follows:—

Years.	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	Receipts. Francs.
1870 ..	486	435,911	5,159,327
1871 ..	765	761,467	8,993,732
1872 ..	1,082	1,439,169	16,407,591
1873 ..	1,173	2,085,072	22,897,319
1874 ..	1,264	2,423,672	24,859,383
1875 ..	1,494	2,940,708	28,886,302
1876 ..	1,457	3,077,107	29,974,998
1877 ..	1,663	3,418,949	32,774,344
1878 ..	1,593	3,291,535	31,098,729
1879 ..	1,477	3,336,942	29,686,060
1880 ..	2,026	4,344,519	39,840,487
1881 ..	2,727	4,794,401	51,274,352
1882 ..	3,198	7,122,125	60,545,881

Compared with 1881, last year shows an increase of 17·27 per cent. in the number of vessels, 22·91 per cent. in the tonnage, and 18·08 per cent. in the receipts. The average tonnage per ship was 2,227 tons. During the year 407 vessels passed through the Canal for the first time. The 3,198 vessels which made the passage consisted of 1,610 from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and 1,588 from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. The total number was made up of 2,301 trading steamers, 501 mail steamers, 134 vessels chartered by the British Government, 154 Government vessels, 10 yachts, 1 floating dock, and 37 tugs. The passengers carried consisted of 62,886 soldiers, 38,288 civilians, 6,390 pilgrims, 797 convicts, and 13,409 emigrants.—*Iron.*

NOTICES.

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(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
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GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. & E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond Street, London.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 18-12-3 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.
NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. A W/I American	do.	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE COMPANY.

D. MACROPOLO is the appointed Agent for the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes, manufactured by the Egyptian Cigarette Company, Egypt, who have gained a great reputation in all parts of the globe for the superiority and exquisiteness of their Cigarettes.

1. Seymour Cigarettes...	per box of 100	Rs.	4	0 0
2. Wolseley	do. ...	,,	3	8 0
3. Khedive	do. ...	,,	2	8 0
4. Sphinx	do. ...	,,	2	0 0

N.B.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are without mouth-pieces.

We hereby give Notice that we have appointed Mr. D. MACROPOLO, of Bombay, our Sole Agent in India for the sale of our Cigarettes.
For the Egyptian Cigarette Company,
ATANASIO GIORGIADIS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of TEMPLE BAR having CHANGED HANDS, the Present Manager begs to announce to the Public that, with his past experience in Bombay, he is enabled to make the following great reductions without detriment to quality of articles supplied:—

BREAKFASTS.	TIFFINS.	DINNERS.
Rs. 0-12-0.	Rs. 1-0-0.	Rs. 1-8-0.

BOARDERS BY THE MONTH Rs. 40 ONLY.

The Manager hopes that his endeavours to meet a long and much felt want will be responded to by his numerous patrons and friends, more especially since he has sent for from Europe expressly for Temple Bar a string band consisting of nine Lady, and six Gentlemen, Musicians, all of acknowledged skill.
The entire arrangements have also been remodelled and the Manager has the pleasure to state that nothing but the best of everything will in future be the order of the day.
EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8 0
Imperial Mixture	,,	1	4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

SHERRIES,
White Seal,
Offered as a fair good specimen of Sherry, for ordinary luncheon and dinner purposes, possessing body and flavor, and warranted to be genuine Xerez Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.

VINO DE PASTO,
A good medium Sherry, selected from among the best produce of the district of Xerez de la Frontera. It possesses all the characteristics of a sound Sherry Wine and is well suited for the dinner table or whenever a good glass of Sherry is required. Rs. 24 per dozen.

MANZANILLA
A similar Sherry to the above but differing in colour; rich in appearance, good in body, excellent in flavor, and pleasantly stimulating. A wine for general use and recommended for the luncheon or dinner table. Rs. 26 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO,
A delicate, soft wine, translucent in appearance, pure, clean and moderately dry. Admirably suited for the use of dyspeptic persons, who require a wine acceptable to the palate, nourishing to the system, and with a tendency to promote acidity. A generous and yet a light wine. One to be selected when Sherry is ordered by the medical adviser. Rs. 33 per dozen.

MARSALA,
The Sician Sherry. Marsala in soil and climate very much resembles Xerez. This is a useful pleasant wine of considerable body. Rs. 15 per dozen.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,
KTE in a triangle. KODANAAD ESTATES. RTE in a triangle.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets	Re.	1 10
Pekoe	,,	1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are sured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.
The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despatch.
Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.
The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.
Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.
Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.
We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.
All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the public to the following SPECIALITIES out of their immense stock of Watches, which for their splendid time-keeping qualities and durability enjoy a well earned reputation over all India:—

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 150; in strong gold cases, Rs. 300.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 110; in strong gold cases, Rs. 250.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60; in gold cases, Rs. 150 and Rs. 175.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in open crystal faced cases, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

Their sterling silver model Lever Watches winding with key, in open faced, hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 50; in gold cases, Rs. 150.

As a cheap but thoroughly reliable watch, Messrs. F. L. and Co. recommend their silver open faced, hunting and half-hunting Lever Watches winding with key, at Rs. 25, 26, 27; superior, Rs. 35.

Their celebrated "Original" Campaign keyless Lever Watches in white metal open faced, hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 25, 30, and 35 respectively.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
CHEAP AND GOOD.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.

German-silver crystal face Keyless Watch, neat and strong ... ... Rs. 20.
German-silver crystal face Keyless Watch, with illuminated dial ... Rs. 25 & Rs. 28.
German-silver crystal face Keyless Lever Watch, best watch for riding, purposes ... ... Rs. 30.
German-silver crystal face Keyless Lever Watch the most accurate and durable watch in existence ... ... Rs. 35

FOR GENTLEMEN.
Every class of Gold Watches from the cheapest to the most expensive, at from ... ... Rs. 65 to Rs. 460.

FOR LADIES.
All kinds of Gold Watches, low priced and high-priced, from ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 500

REPAIRS EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

C. MARCKS & CO.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THE GENUINE
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750

S. ROSE & Co. guarantee the above Piano to be the genuine Instruments of MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE of Stuttgart, so well-known in India.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE SYMPATHETIC OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

These Pianos are of the strongest possible construction. They have been sold by us for many years and never fail to give entire satisfaction.

ANO FORTES for hire or on the easy-payment system in Bombay or the Mofussil Full particulars on application.

A large variety of Pianos by first-class makers to select from.

NEW CATALOGUES OF PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, &c FOST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-FACTORY at Girgaum Back Road, near the Cawasjee Patel Tank. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully at very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FUGGER & CO.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,
DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE") (Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET. Blended) Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarce Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and
BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT
OF
POLO JERSEYS, &C.

	Rs.	a.	
SMALL MEN'S JERSEYS, 1 inch stripe... ...	3	8	each.
MEN'S ,, ,, ,, ...	4	4	do.
STOCKINGS	1	12	per pair.
CAPS	0	12	each.

In the undernoted Colours—Black and Scarlet, Royal Blue and White, Yellow and Black Navy and White, Scarlet and White, Black and Royal Blue.

ALL SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Kinckerbocker Ribbed Stockings, all wool, per pair... ... Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSIERY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,
CARNAC-ROAD, AND ESPLANADE-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works .....74 WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY.....CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE NOS.
Office.....30 OFFICE.....FORBES STREET, FORT. PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *prorata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. ——— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ——— and published in the ——— of dated the ——— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ——— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

———— Signature.
———— Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No. —— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ——— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ——— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——day of ——— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ——— 1883.

———— President.
———— Member.
———— Ex-officio Member

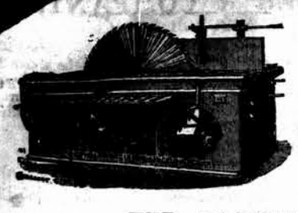
N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered as the ——— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April 1883



MACHINE DEPOT,

BY

P. D. FRAMJI.

THE LARGEST IMPORTER AND COMMISSION AGENT OF MACHINERY,

BABOOLA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

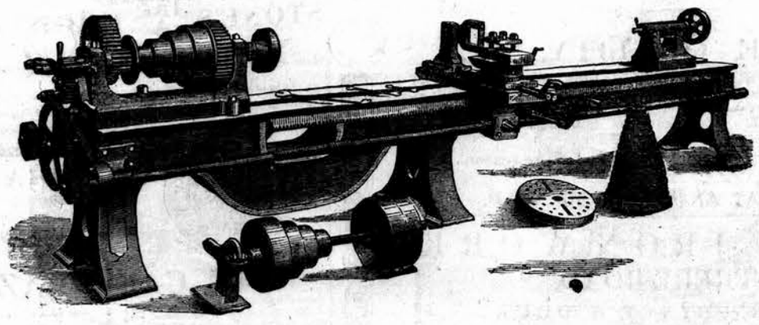
WORKSHOP TOOLS—Lathes, Drilling, Shaping, Plaining, Slotting, Punching, and Shearing and Brass Finishing Machines.

ENGINES—Poirtable, Semifixed, Horizontal, Vertcal and Donkey Engines, from 2 to 30 H.P., with latest improvements, and Rider's Patent Hot Air Pumping Engines from ½ to 2 H.P., "a novelty."

FIRE ENGINES—Mannal and Steam Fire Engines of all sizes and Hoses by the eminent makers, Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, London.

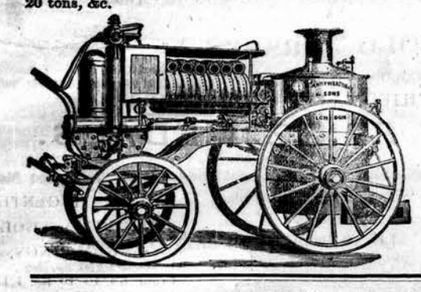
PUMPS—Lift, Force, Centrifugal, Feed, and direct acting Steam and Fire Pumps, &c.

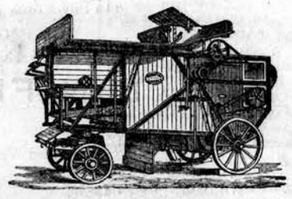
HOISTING MACHINERY—Hand Cranes, Crabwinches, Westons' Patent Pulley Blocks, Traversing Screw and Hydraulic Jacks, 2 to 20 tons, &c.



MISCELLANEOUS—Victoress Patent Kitchen Stoves, from No. 6 to 9, with utensils complete; Lawn Mowers from 8" to 18", Corn Mills with latest improvements, Mortar, Chunam and Seed Crushing Mills; single and double Leather Belting of the best double rolled leather of all sizes; Saw-Benches, Chaff Cutters, Thrashing and Winnowing Machine, Grindstones with Treadle motion, Bullock Gears, Printing and Lithographic Presses and Stones, Brickmacking Machine, Fly Wheels on stands, Pullies, Platform Weighing Scales, and Baling Presses.

P.S.—Orders for Machinery executed throughout Europe and Great Britain through my Agents on the very lowest terms possible.





AS SUPPLIED TO THE

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS

THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT

LEVER KEYLESS WATCH,

MEDIUM SIZE.

In strong neat nickel silver case, open-faced crystal front, nickel silver inside dome to prevent dust and damp, movement jewelled in full, handsome enamelled dial with sunk second, and is not at all affected by riding or walking as the generality of Watches are.

PRICE Rs. 25, Nett,

With two years' written guarantee, and fordwarded free to any part of India per Value Payable System by

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,

BOMBAY. WATCHMAKERS. **BOMBAY.**

N.B.—We may confidently state that a better Watch for any services in India has not been manufactured up to present time.

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE

The best and most pleasant and infallible of all Disinfectants.

See genuine Testimonials in large pamphlets as to what it does.

Keeps away CHOLERA, MEASELS, SMALL-POX, TYPHOID FEVER, and other infectious diseases, as well as *flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, bugs, ticks,* and all *vermin*. As a mouth-wash it cures sores and boils and prevents dental decay.

At once removes all bad smells.

FOR SKIN diseases and eruptions in children, adults, and in all animals, IT HAS NO EQUAL. Try it and see Testimonials.

Cures *Bronchitis, Asthma,* and *Diptheria,* &c. Also *mange* of all kinds in dogs; *Thrush, mange,* and *diseased frogs* (in horses), and is extensively used by horse-owners for increasing the growth of the tail and mane.

Used now as a spray in *Listerism* and surgical operations, instead of Carbolic acid, being non-irritating and non-poisonous.

A small quantity in the BATH (besides deodorizing the bath-room) REMOVES FATIGUE and langour, gives an agreeable freshness to the body, rendering it comparatively safe from all *outward* contagion, and that too often brought *in* by the dhobie in the linen. Heads of families who regard health should use it *always* in bathing children, and keep sickness out of the house. NEVER bathe without it; the used or waste water serves as a disinfectant.

People who should never be without it.

Every person or family that desires health, "loves a tub," cleanliness, and freedom from vermin, &c.

All owners of horses, cows, dogs, plants, &c.

Coffee Planters and Farmers, &c.

Club Secretaries and Hotel Proprietors.

Sold in bottles at 8 annas and Re. 1, &c., from which a disinfectant can be made costing one pie a quart.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

WHOLESALE OF

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,

63. MOODY BAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH

(HEARSON'S PATENT).

A self-feeding reservoir pen writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs.

PENS TO REFILL
(Fine, Medium, or Broad),
IN NEAT BOXES.
MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
4½ INCHES LONG
REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT
THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED
6 INCHES LONG
PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN.

WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.

N.B.—Flexible as Steel; durable as Gold.

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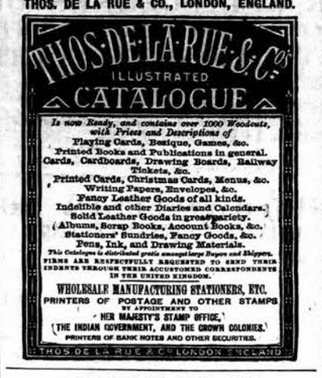
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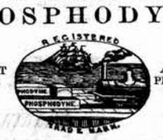

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

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RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

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ENTERICON is stated by eminent Physicians and Chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

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Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY:

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY,

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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THE ORIGINAL Liquid Waterproof Blacking. Will keep its polish (which is very elastic) through intense heat or cold, rain, or mud; NO BRUSHING REQUIRED; easily applied with sponge attached to the cork; needs only one application a week; it never soils the clothing; invaluable for military accoutrements, as it is not affected by the weather; preserves the leather; cleanest, best, and cheapest for all kinds of boots, shoes, harness, bags, and purses. NUBIAN HAS A HUNDRED USES for renovating leather, wood or metal.

Nubian Oil Paste Blacking, in tins; & Liquid Japan Blacking, in jars. Superior to all other makes. Sold throughout India.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

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ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshir Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot, when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the head, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

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SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see that capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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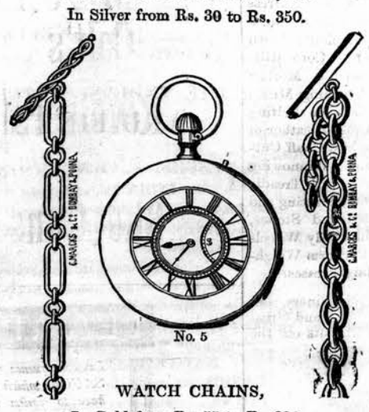

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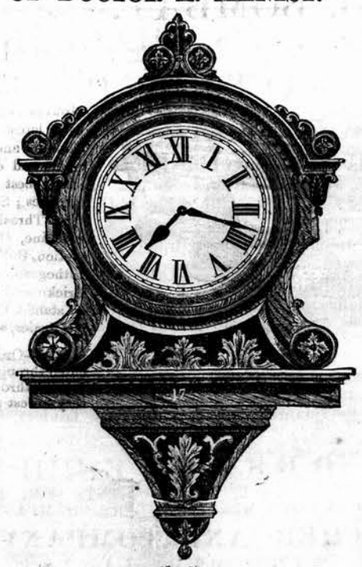

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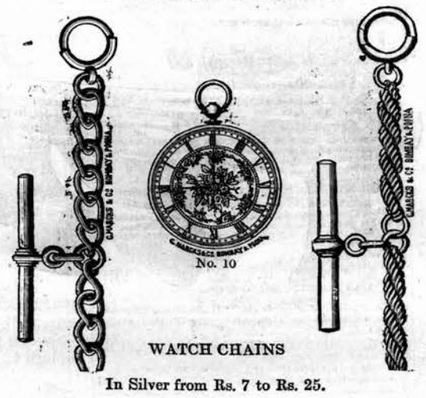

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Of all suitable tints and shades.
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PARIS LONDON WIEN PHILADELPHIA MOSKAU
Grosse Goldene Medaille
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Flügel. Piano Harmonium. VORMALS J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART Pianino, Harmonicord.

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front, ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design .....Price Rs. 800

THE 'MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung Bass, improved Mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing room .....Rs. 1,300

The framework or bracings which are subjected to the strain of the strings, being made in one solid casting of iron, ensures the instrument remaining in tune through all changes of temperature or climate.

THE GENUINE SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTES have their Trade-Mark on the inside of the fall of the instrument, as well as cast in the Iron Frame, thus :—

SCHIEDMAYER
PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
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Who are makers by special appointment to—
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All who would Avoid **CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, &c.**, should Wear the

ELECTROPATHIC (CHOLERA) BELT

AS INTRODUCED AND POPULARISED BY THE
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The ELECTROPATHIC (CHOLERA) BELT is an improvement on the old-fashioned Cholera Belt so much in vogue among the inhabitants of the tropical regions, it has been extensively tested by members of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, and has been pronounced by all who have tried it to be just what was wanted. It combines the properties of the compress with the action of a constant current of electricity generated by the series of small primary batteries attached to the Belt, by means of which a gentle stimulating influence is sustained, a healthy organic action is promoted and the debilitating effects of unfavourable climatic influences are counteracted. The ELECTROPATHIC (CHOLERA) BELT is extremely comfortable to wear, far more so than the ordinary Belts, it can be readily washed without impairing its properties or condition, and as it has been specially prepared for tropical climates it will be found to supply a long felt want.

READ
What the GENTLEMEN say.

A. DRESSER, Esq., Oak Villa, Beulah Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., December 6th, 1882.

Will you please send a price list of your Belts to my brother, as he is very ill with Rheumatism, and I want him to try one, as I know they are good for that complaint. I have worn a belt for years, but have had none as good as yours, although I have tried all the makers. Yours is by far the BEST IN EVERY WAY and I HAVE HAD NONE OF THOSE BAD PAINS IN MY BACK SINCE USING IT.

From **Captain J. L. McNEIL**, Barque "S. J. Bozart," care of I. Scott & Co., Cork, Ireland, writes:
February 1st, 1883.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used one of your **Electropathic Belts** and have received a great deal of benefit from it. I now send for one for my wife, and also one for a gentleman friend; enclosed please find choque in payment for the two.
Yours truly,
J. L. McNEILL.

NOTE SOLE PROPRIETORS' ADDRESS—THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Ld, 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

Note.—The Electropathic Belt consists of a series of **ELECTRIC GENERATORS**, which are always in action while the Belt is being worn. It is entirely unique as a therapeutical adaptation of Electricity.

READ
What the LADIES say.

Miss HOGG, 30, St. George's Rd., Southwark, S.E., Nov. 5th, 1882.
Having worn your Electropathic Belt appliances about two months, for BAD CIRCULATION. I have pleasure in informing you that I am much better, my health being improved in every way. I shall certainly recommend your appliances to my friends.

Mrs. E. RICHARDSON, 58, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., writes:—
February 16th, 1883.
I cannot speak too well of all your appliances, but I think the Electropathic Belt one of the greatest blessings ever given to man, as I have proved its valuable power over everything that Doctors or medicine can do for sciatica, weak spine, rheumatism, sluggish liver, and indigestion. I can, indeed, say to any sufferers from these complications—try it yourself. Before I had your Electropathic Belt I could not get about without the greatest pain, but now I can get about with ease and comfort, and can go up and down stairs without pain, and all who know me tell me how well I am looking. I wish you all the success you deserve for your valuable invention, and remain, Yours sincerely,
E. RICHARDSON.

Price 21/ Post Free. The foregoing Illustrations are faithful representations of the Electropathic Belt for Ladies and Gentlemen, specially made in the lightest possible material suitable for hot climates. Full directions for wearing accompany each Belt, and it is important that the exact circumference of the waist, next the skin, should be forwarded when the Belt is ordered. **Price 21/ Post Free.**

The ELECTROPATHIC BELT has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is universally approved by the leading Physicians as the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Spinal Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Diarrhœa, Pleurisy, Tumours, Asthma, Bronchitis, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Debility, Dropsy, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Hysteria, Cutaneous Diseases, Nervousness, Indigestion, Palpitation, &c., and has cured some of the most obstinate and distressing cases, after all other remedies (so-called) have failed.

Note Address—**PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Ld., 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, ENGLAND.**

READ what an OLD INDIAN OFFICER says of the ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

From **Capt. A. J. HOLBOURNE, R.A.**—"Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 5, 1883. Dear Sirs,—My wife desires me to thank you for the ELECTROPATHIC BELT, which you sent so promptly. I only hope it will do her as much good as my belt has done me. I suffered from Rheumatism in the Knees, contracted at the 'Relief of Lucknow,' in November, 1857, and from Pains in the Ankles and Toe Joints, remains of 'Dengue Fever' in India, and no one who has not had 'Dengue' can imagine what those pains are like. Last year—that is, the winter of 1881-2—I was so bad at knees and feet that for five months I never went beyond my own grounds, and for six weeks of that time was scarcely outside the door. I took your ELECTROPATHIC BELT at 63s. (Special Power) into wear in August last, and at first thought it a failure; but as you encouraged me, I persevered, and up to date my knees and feet have given me no trouble, and I can do eight or ten miles' walk as well as I could twenty years ago—in fact, better I think—and this I attribute entirely to wearing the Belt. What a pity that in this very moist country the virtue of the ELECTROPATHIC BELT would cure anyone. I have been asked by friends to procure some pounds' worth of appliances. If there is any fellow in England who has suffered from 'Dengue,' and who like me is occasionally REMINDED, let him go in for one of your ELECTROPATHIC BELTS, and he will very soon find the thing taking leave through the joints of his toes, as I did. **The Electropathic Belt is just what is wanted for India**, to supersede the old-fashioned 'Cholera Belt.' The latter, after being washed with plenty of country soap well rubbed in, becomes simply a sticky abomination. The ELECTROPATHIC BELT would not require washing, and with a couple of Twilled Cotton (natives can't wash flannel) Covers would last for years. I would strongly advise anyone going to India to go in for a Belt, for if it did not prevent Cholera, Fever, Dysentery, and Rheumatism, I am quite certain it would enable the wearer to resist the attacks more than anything else. I have said a deal more than I intended, but if it is of use to you I shall be more than repaid.
Yours, &c., A. J. HOLBOURNE."

PLEASE FORWARD SIZE ROUND the WAIST WHEN ORDERING THE "ELECTROPATHIC BELT."

READ—WHAT THE DOCTOR'S SAY.

From **Dr. C. LEMPRIERE, D.C.L.**, &c., St. John's College, Oxford.
I beg to testify that the ELECTROPATHIC BELT you sent to my order, has completely answered not only to the best CURATIVE but I dare to think PREVENTIVE of rheumatic pains, which I am subject to from RHEUMATISM, which renders me peculiarly sensitive of atmospheric change; I can therefore speak positively on the advantage the Belt affords.

Dr. WILLS, Crewkerne, writes—"Your ELECTROPATHIC BELTS is the best I ever saw. Many of my patients speak highly of it, and I have witnessed some remarkable cures in cases of Rheumatism and Nervous Debility. The invention is, I think, very valuable."

I prescribe it for my patients with the happiest results. Its cures are unquestionable."
Yours faithfully, JOHN G. GIBBS.

Dr. HOLTBY, 4, Fewcrescent, Whitby, writes:—"February 28th, 1883. Dr. Holtby will be obliged by Mr. Harness sending him an Electropathic Belt, as per enclosed memorandum, for which he has enclosed Post Office Order. The Belt previously sent gives great satisfaction."

READ—WHAT WE OURSELVES SAY.

On receipt of Post Office Order or Cheque for 21/-, payable to C. B. HARNESS, *Managing Director*, **The Pall Mall Electric Association, Ld. 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.**, will forward, post free, to any part of the United Kingdom, the **ELECTROPATHIC BELT**, as represented above, for either Lady or Gentleman.

If you are suffering from any slight derangement, with the cause of which you are acquainted, send at once for an ELECTROPATHIC BELT, and obtain relief; but if you have any reason to fear that your case is serious or complicated, you are recommended to write for a private "Advice Form" and a copy of Testimonials, which will be forwarded, post free, on application to THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Ld., 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., the Consulting Medical Electrician will then personally advise you, free of charge, as to what treatment will be most suitable to your case, and you will thus avoid the risk of disappointment which the indiscriminate self selection of appliances often entails on those who are unacquainted, alike with the cause of their sufferings and the nature of the remedy they desire to apply.

An 80-page Treatise, copiously illustrated, entitled "ELECTROPATHY; or Dr. SCOTT'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," post free, on application.

☞ The ELECTROPATHIC (Cholera) BELT can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Manufacturing Chemists, BOMBAY, BYCULLAH, and POONAH, and retail from all Chemists, Druggists and Hairdressers, OR FROM THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

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Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache and Neuralgia, In FIVE Minutes.

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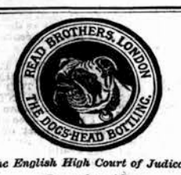
For Price List, Testimonials, and full particulars of these celebrated Curative Appliances, apply for 80-page Treatise, entitled "ELECTROPATHY; or, DR. SCOTT'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," which will be sent free by post to any part of the World, by C. B. HARNESS, Managing Director, Pall Mall Electric Association, Ld., 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, (Eng.)



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The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

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